The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1843. No. 2060.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if they wish to take the paper in future, they must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

STEAM TO BROULEE, PORT PHILLIP, AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

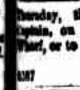


THE fine first-class Iron Steamer *SHAMROCK*, G. Gilmore, commander, will leave Sydney for Twofold Bay, Melbourne, and Launceston, on Tuesday, 26th December, at ... o'clock in the forenoon, calling at Broulee both outward and homeward trip. Goods ... be put on board by twelve o'clock on Monday forenoon; and passengers are requested to give their names by the same time, for clearance at the Water Police Office.

NOTICE.—The *Shamrock* will go alongside the wharfs both at Melbourne and Launceston, with goods and passengers; and on or about Tuesday, the 16th January, 1844, will be leaving Sydney again for the above ports.

FRANCIS CLARK, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, December 11. 7905

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.



THE well known fast-sailing brig *DAWSON*, Captain Carder, will sail on Thursday, the 28th instant. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to

GEORGE SMALL, George-street.
...87

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.



THE *THOMAS LORD* will sail for the above ports on Tuesday next—has room for a few tons of goods. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, December 14. 8091

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.



THE FINE SCHOONER *SARAH ANN*, A1, 184 tons, Captain Thomas Dunnett. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

J. B. METCALFE.
November 24. 7047

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.



THE new, first-class ship, *RATCLIFF*, 739 tons register, Edward Garrett, R.N., commander, will sail positively on the 23rd instant. For freight or passage apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
December 13. 8087

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES, &c. FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT,



THE FINE SHIP *HENRIETTA*, A. 1., 560 tons. G. Longford, commander, will sail in ten days from this date. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board: to

B. DACRE,
Castlereagh-street; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 16. 8197

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To Sail on Saturday, 23rd December.



THE fine fast-sailing ship *WILSON*, 565 tons register, P. Hourston, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo already on board, will sail, wind and weather permitting, on 23rd December. This vessel, having made the passage out in ninety days, offers a favourable opportunity to parties wishing to make a quick voyage to London. For cabin passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

7180 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.



THE A 1 ship *HAMLET*, 349 tons, Captain Wilson. This ship offers the most desirable opportunity for shipping produce to London, having made the passage home and out in the short space of eight and a half months. Early application is necessary.

Good accommodation for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers. Apply to Captain Wilson, on board, or to

8301 CAMPBELL AND CO.

CAPTAIN CHAPLIN, of the ship *Adrastus*, will not be answerable for any debts his crew may contract.

Sydney, December 19. 8298

CHEAP PASSAGE AND FREIGH TO LONDON.



THE fine fast-sailing frigate-built A1 barque *OCEAN*, 950 tons burthen, 500 tons register, James Ward, commander. The greater portion of her dead weight and cargo is engaged, *and she will positively sail early in January, full or not full.*

The remainder of her cargo will be taken at exceedingly low rates; AND SHOULD PARTIES REQUIRE IT, THE WOOL WILL NOT BE PRESSED.

This vessel is not three years old, has superior accommodations for passengers, and has engaged an experienced surgeon.

Cabin passengers at	£45	0	0
Intermediate	25	0	0
Steerage	17	0	0

Apply to the Captain, on board, off Deloitte's Wharf; or to

W. S. DELOITTE AND CO.,
Miller's Point.

N.B.—Wool for the vessel will be stowed free of charge if needed. 8262

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON,
Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

EXCHANGE.

THE Commercial Banking Company of Sydney continue to grant Bills of Exchange at the current rates, viz.:—

On London, at one day's sight, 3½ per cent. discount

On Edinburgh, at thirty days' sight, 3½ per cent discount.

L. DUGUID,
Managing Director.
Commercial Bank Office, Sydney,
December 19 8299

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Branch of the Bank of Australasia at Bathurst will be closed on the 1st of March next, previous to which date depositors are requested to remove their balances; and to enable them to do so without inconvenience, drafts on Sydney will be granted without charge, and every facility afforded by the Branch. Any notes of the Bathurst Branch of the Bank of Australasia which may remain in circulation, after the above date, will be paid on presentation at the Union Bank of Australia at Bathurst, or at the Bank of Australasia in Sydney.

W. HAMILTON HART,
Superintendent.
Sydney, December 16. 8189

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.

THE Committee of Management of this Company, hereby call a Special General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the office of the Gas Company, in Pitt-street, Sydney, on Thursday, the 28th December instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of the Company's affairs.

By order of the Committee,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
December 11. 7943

ROYAL EXCHANGE COMPANY.

FIFTH INSTALMENT.

THE former calls of this Company, having, in consequence of the death, insolvency, or absence of Shareholders, proved less productive than was anticipated, and wholly inadequate to the Company's liabilities; the Committee of Management, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the Deed of Settlement, hereby call for the payment, on or before Wednesday, the third day of January next, at the Bank of Australasia, in George-street, Sydney, of a Fifth instalment of TWO POUNDS per share.

By order of the Committee,
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
Sydney, December 7. 7771

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Institution will be held on Friday, the 19th January next, for the purpose of determining whether the business of Fire and Life Insurance shall be continued by this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Sydney, October 14, 1843. 5288

MAITLAND ACADEMY.

THE REV. THOMAS AITKEN, A.M., of the above institution, has accommodation for a few more Young Gentlemen as Boarders; whom he receives on the following terms, viz.:—

For those above ten years of age £40 per ann.
For such as are under that age .. £36 „
For Day Boarders .... £20 „

Paid Quarterly in advance, and one quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of any Boarders. These terms include Boarding Instruction, &c.; and there is no extra charge. 8390

CITY BATHS,

GEORGE-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE ROYAL HOTEL.

T. ROBINSON has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he has now completed the fitting up of the WARM, VAPOUR, SHOWER, and MEDICATED BATHS, and thinks, upon inspection, they will be found equal, in every respect, to any in England, as neither expense nor trouble has been spared. The favour of medical gentlemen is solicited to inspect them, as well as the public generally. Such an establishment has long been in request in Sydney, therefore the Proprietor hopes to meet liberal encouragement.

T. R. has also fitted up a room on the first floor, where he intends conducting his own business, viz., HAIR CUTTING, &c.

December 16. 8196

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

BOYD TOWN STORE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Settlers on Maneroo can be supplied with stores of every description, at Sydney prices. Wool, Sheepskins, and hides, taken in exchange 7219

YORK-STREET LIVERY STABLES,

OPPOSITE THE CENTER OF THE MARKETS.

J. B. JONES begs leave to inform his old patrons and the public of New South Wales, that his New Establishment is open for the reception of Horses for Livery or Sale.

J. B. J. has for hire a most respectable private OMNIBUS, with good Horses and sober Coachman.

Also, Gigs, Phaetons, and Saddle Horses.

York-street, December 7. 7786

TO FLOCK-MASTERS.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, having found that his establishment at Bungarabee is too distant from Sydney for the double purpose of boiling-down and selling sheep on commission for slaughtering, has altered his arrangements so as to be more effectually enabled to carry out these objects.

Sheep will be received at Bungarabee as usual, and those fit for the Sydney market will be selected and sent down to the Veterinary Repository, where they will be divided in lots of a score each, according to their quality. They will then be put up to auction at what it is estimated they would realise in tallow and skin, and if no advance is offered upon that sum they will be taken to Mr. A.'s establishment, at the Old Race Course, (about one mile on the Parramatta road,) and there boiled down. This plan, it is expected, will ensure to graziers the full market value of their stock, by enabling butchers of small means to compete with those who have hitherto been the sole purchasers, and to whom they have been compelled to give an advanced price.

TERMS.

For boiling down, rendering tallow, and packing it in casks in a marketable state at 9d. per head.

Casks at cost price.

An allowance of 3d. each will be made for the pelts after shearing, or they will be dried and delivered with the tallow in Sydney.

The above includes all charges of rations or shepherds, carriage to Sydney, &c.

One penny per lb. will be allowed for all mutton used to ration the establishment.

5 per cent. commission on sale by auction.

"*To Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon.*

"*Sir,*—In answer to your note of this day, requesting my opinion of the tallow manufactured at your sheep-boiling establishment, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the three lots I bought from you—of the finest quality, got up in the best manner, and suitable for any market or climate. "Yours, very respectfully,

"November 27. "W. B. ALLEN,
"Soap Manufactory, Sussex-street." 729

NEW AUCTION MART, GEORGE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SMITH respectfully beg to announce to the Merchants and Tradesmen of the City of Sydney, as also to the Storekeepers and Settlers of New South Wales, that they intend commencing the business of Auctioneers and General Commission Agents at the above premises, and trust by diligent attention and punctuality to obtain a share of their patronage and support, at the same to assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the same.

The Rooms will be ready in a few days for every description of merchandise intended for public sale; in the interim, W. and S. will be happy to receive instructions for the Sale of other Property by private contract, from those friends who intend honouring them with their favours.

All Sales will, for the present, be effected for CASH, and the proceeds handed over the following day, or immediately after the accounts of the same can be made up.

George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
20th December. 8365

CHRISTMAS.
COLONIAL CANDIED PEELS.

COOK AND STADDON beg to inform the public that they have a large stock of candied lemon, shaddock, and citron peels, of their own manufacture, equal to any imported, which they are selling considerably under the English prices. Wholesale Confectionery Manufactory, No. 16, Hunter-street.

December 19. 8239

BONNETS! BONNETS!! BONNETS!!!

JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have received, from Paris direct, a most beautiful selection of ladies' very durable, useful, and dressy Bonnets, trimmed and made to the newest fashion.

BIRNSTINGL AND CO.,
Watchmakers and Jewellers, George-street.
8394

SLOPS.

EX *GENERAL HEWETT.*

STRIPED SHIRTS (extra large and stout)
Regatta shirts, boys' and men's
Moleskin and cord trousers
Duck frocks and trousers
Drab and blue shepherd's coats
Plush and Valentia waistcoats

The above on sale, at the lowest prices for Cash, at PITE AND PRESTON'S,
8148 Emporium, 34, Pitt street.

TO TAILORS.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—Shrunk Drills, assorted qualities; and Buttons of every description.

ASHFORD AND DANIELS,
George-street North, opposite Campbell's Wharf.
8362

EX "ANDROMEDA."

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at Moffitt's old established Wholesale and Retail Stationery Warehouse, 23, Pitt-street, Moffitt's patent Super-royal, Royal, Medium, and Demy Ledgers and Journals; Manuscript Music Books; Parchment, Cartridge, and Wrapping Papers, &c. &c. &c. Also,

MOFFITT'S AUSTRALIAN DIARY,
FOR THE YEAR 1844. 8176

"COLOMBIAN."

NOW LANDING, from the above-named vessel—
Twenty-seven cases newest pattern prints
Six cases plain and printed moleskins
One case thread, assorted
Seventy-five barrels Pernambuco and Cuba sugar
One hundred and sixty boxes Laynuzra coffee
Twenty-three barrels Zante currants
Ten kegs negrohead tobacco
One hundred firkins Cork butter
One hundred and forty casks Turner's celebrated bottled ale
Forty-eight packages nails, assorted.

The whole of the above on sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at

GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.'S,
8306 Charlotte place.

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST LANDED, Taylor's Porter, ex *Clara*—
Tennant's Ale, in hogsheads, in prime condition
Bottled Ale and Porter
Spirits in and out of bond, viz.—
Rum ex *Iluna*
Gin in four-gallon cases
Brandies of first quality, Port Wine in hogsheads, Sherries in quarter-pipes
Cape Wine in pipes, halves, and quarters
Red wine in hogsheads

Coals at his Wharf as usual, and orders received at the Stores.

N.B.—A few tons White Lead. Two thousand bushels of Maize on hand

6898 J. WOOD, Pitt-street South.

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co.

FISHER AND CO.
November 6. 6 86

COLONIAL TOBACCO.

COLONIAL TOBACCO, Boydell's Manufacture. Also, inferior Tobacco and Tobacco Stems, for sheep-wash.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commission Agent,
York-street, near the Barrack Gate,
Sydney, November 27. 7273

HYSON-SKIN TEA.

300 CHESTS HYSON-SKIN TEA, at £2 15s. per chest, warranted.

At ISAAC SIMMONS',
8117 City Mart, George-street.

JUST LANDED,

PRIME Champagne Devonshire Cider, in three dozen casks
Lemon and Raspberry Syrup, in one dozen cases.
On sale at the stores of
8379 A. & S. LYONS

ONE TON COLONIAL CHEESE, on sale by the undersigned, from the Bathurst district, of superior quality and in fine condition, in quantities to suit purchasers, at an unusually low price.

JOHN LITTLE,
Grocer,
8257 George-street, opposite the Hay Market.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, 300 dozen assorted Pickles and Sauces

ASHFORD AND DANIELS.
George street North,
Opposite Campbell's Wharf. 8360

HARDWARE.

CHAIN CABLES and small chains
Guns, shot, &c.
Ploughs, hoes vices, &c.
Wheat mills
Iron pots.

GOSLING, BROWNE, AND CO.,
7428 Charlotte-place.

INVOICES of Britannia-metal Ware and Cutlery Furniture, at

ASHFORD AND DANIELS'.
George street North.
Opposite Campbell's Wharf. 8361

DINGO CREEK CEDAR, thoroughly seasoned, and squared in Sydney, purposely for the English market, at the lowest market rates.

CAMPBELL STEVENS,
Albion Wharf. 8271

FOR SALE, a Pony, nearly thoroughbred, standing fourteen hands high, warranted perfectly sound, with gig and harness, complete, made to order, to suit the above pony, with saddle, bridles, &c., and all stable furniture.

ALSO,

A BOAT, 19 feet keel, pulls four oars, with oars, brass rollocks, rudder top, sprit-sail and jib, perfectly new. Enquire at the Colonial Engineer's Office, Hyde Park, between the hours of two and three o'clock, P.M., until the 30th December. 8020

SHEEP AND CATTLE TURNED INTO CASH.

PARTIES not being able to dispose of their Sheep and Cattle at a remunerative price, will have an opportunity of turning them into cash, by sending them to the Boiling-down Establishment, at the bottom of Liverpool-street, Darling Harbour, Sydney. From experiments made upon cattle belonging to William Lawson, senior, Esq., the result was so satisfactory, viz.—284lbs. from each, that that gentleman determined on having the rest immediately boiled down, as by that means he was insured a considerable advance upon the price offered him by the Sydney Carcase Butchers. From wethers belonging to Nelson Lawson, Esq., 27¼ lbs. of Tallow was produced from each, and from a flock of Ewes the result was 21 lbs. of Tallow each.

The proprietor will engage to have the Tallow ready for delivering within ten days of his being in possession of the Sheep or Cattle, if the quantity does not exceed 5000 Sheep or 260 Cattle.

For terms, apply to Mr. Edward Hallen, Bellevue House, Kent-street, Sydney; or on the premises, where the Tallow from cattle and sheep may be seen, by parties interested *only*.

The Tallow has already been inspected by competent judges, among whom Mr. Agars may be named, who has had considerable experience in the Tallow trade in Russia and England, and whose certificate is annexed:—

(COPY.)

"The Boiling Establishment at the bottom of Liverpool-street, Darling Harbour,

"I certify that, at the request of William Lawson, Esq., M.C., I have examined and tested the Tallow, rendered from sheep, and his cattle, at the above Establishment; and pronounce the Sheep Tallow equal to London-made Town Tallow; the Beef Tallow excels any Yellow Candle Tallow I have ever seen from Russia.

8093 (Signed) "T. AGARS."

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

MANEROO.

WOOL will be conveyed from Boydtown to Sydney during the season by regular packets, at ONE SHILLING PER CWT.; persons wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, are to apply to Adam Boque, Boyd-town Store, Twofold Bay.

6489 No charge made for shipping or storage.

TENDERS.

PERSONS willing to supply the Benevolent Society with—
Flour, 20 per cent., bran extracted, at per 100 lbs.
Ditto fine, ditto ditto, at per 100 lbs.
Fresh beef, best quality, at per lb.
Fresh mutton, ditto, at per lb.
Black tea, at per lb.
Moist sugar at per ton
Lamp oil, at per gallon
Dip candles, at per lb.
Soap, yellow or mottled, at per ton
Coals, at per ton
Shoes, at per pair, about 300 pairs
Coffins

Are requested to send tenders, specifying whether for six or twelve months, under cover to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before Saturday the 23rd instant, endorsed "Tenders."

Samples of the flour, tea, sugar, and shoes, will be required.

G. ALLEN, Secretary.
December 15. 8145

NOTICE.—A Gentleman of retired habits can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable family, where there are no other lodgers; situation pleasant and airy. Apply to Martyn and Combes, George-street.

8339

IN JOHN NEILSON'S ESTATE.

A DIVIDEND of one shilling and sixpence in the pound will be payable between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, on Monday next, the 18th instant, and on each succeeding Monday, to those creditors who have proved their claims on the Estate.

H. BELL.
Caledonian House, adjoining Mr. Richards's,
George street. 809

A FARM WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED, in the month of January next, by the undersigned, a small Farm as a homestead, on lease, for the term of either three, five, or seven years, consisting of a few hundred acres of land, either in the district of the Lower Hunter, Paterson, or William Rivers. From thirty to fifty acres for cultivation will be sufficient; the remainder to be grazing ground commanding a small back run. All applications, stating terms and particulars to be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, at Oakville, Singleton.

THEOPHILUS FOOT.
Oakville, December 11. 8082

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

WANTED, for three years, on good country security, the sum of £500, for which 12½ per cent. will be paid.—Apply at the office of George Allen, Esq., Elizabeth street, Sydney.

December 19. 8327

WANTED TO BORROW, either the sum of £200 or £300, upon the security of first-rate property in the town of Campbelltown. For particulars apply at the office of

H. H. BRADLEY,
8378 King-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a steady Man as Storeman. Apply to Samuel Lyons, Auction Mart, Charlotte-place. 8389

WANTS A SITUATION, a young man, 22 years of age, who would make himself generally useful as house servant in an Academy, and wishes to have a twelve months' education as a remuneration for his services. Direct, post paid, H. W., at Mrs M'Gregor's, Laundress, 28, Prince-street, Sydney. 8369

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, from Banagan, near the Goulburn River, on the 5th of November last, two Horses, of the following description, viz.:—

One light grey horse, stands fifteen hands high, five years old, branded on the near side, under the saddle, EX, and on the off side, No. 24.

One dark bay horse, stands fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, branded on both shoulders with D. Any person delivering them to the undersigned, at Woodlawn Cottage, near Dubbo, or to Mrs. John Tindall, Victoria Cottage, Bathurst, will receive the above reward.

WILLIAM TINDALL, jun.
December 5. 8080

BOARD AND LODGING.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN of retired habits can be accommodated with the above in a respectable family, in the north end of the City. The terms are very moderate. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office.

8192

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

TO LET, the house now occupied by Mr. J. F. Hilly, next door to Mr. Grey's, in York-street. It is one of the most convenient and (in every respect) comfortable residences in the centre of the city. For particulars apply at the house, any morning, between nine and ten. 8195

COTTAGE TO LET.

THE second verandah Cottage on the Glebe-road—five minutes' walk from Parramatta-street; contains six rooms, hall, and kitchen; has a detached wash-house, good well of water, and large piece of garden-ground.

Rent reduced to £1 per week.

Apply at 59, George-street, opposite the Market.

December 19. 8328

TO LET, Forest Lodge, Sydney Glebe, opposite the residence of John Panton, Esq., M.C.

This splendid cottage, with every convenience for a family of the first respectability, will be vacant in the end of February, or may be entered upon at a shorter notice if required.

Apply on the premises, between the hours of twelve and four, any day (Sundays excepted).

Lowest rent, £120 per annum. 8396

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen, (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden, &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street. 7563

TO BE LET,

BRADLEY HOUSE, with eight and a half acres of ground, on the South Head Road, at present occupied by A. B. Smith, Esq. This is one of the most beautiful residences in the vicinity of Sydney. Apply at the office of Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

November 30. 7545

NEWCASTLE.

TO BE LET,—two Houses in Watt-street, Newcastle, lately occupied by Major Crummer, P.M., and James Reid, Esq. For particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to William Innes, Esq., and John Turner, solicitor, Maitland.

December 2. 7864

THE BRADBURY PARK ESTATE, AT CAMPBELLTOWN.

TO BE LET, or Sold by Private Contract, part of the above Estate, comprising one hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less, of good agricultural land, of which about seventy acres are in cultivation; it is all fenced in, and is one of the best watered Farms in the country. The house is very substantially built of brick, and is in good repair; it contains on the ground floor two parlours, sitting room, kitchen, and closets, dairy, and pantry, and on the first floor five rooms and closets; there are verandahs front and back. The outbuildings consist of stables, large sheds, barns, piggeries, fowl house, calf pens, and slaughter house. There is an excellent garden of about three acres, which is securely fenced round.

Also for sale, Building Allotments, forming a portion of the above Estate, on liberal terms.

For further particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell street, Sydney. 8108

SALES BY AUCTION.

BILLIARD TABLE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely:—

A very superior billiard table, marble bed, and Indian rubber cushion
Twenty-four cases rack, rists and butts, billiard and pool marking boards
One set billiard balls
One ditto pool ditto.

N.B.—The above to be viewed any time previous to the sale, at Scrase's billiard rooms, near the Theatre.

And will be sold positively without reserve.

Terms at sale. 8331

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN FORRESTER,

JEWELLER, WATCHMAKER, &c., GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
By order of the Trustees.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Stock-in-trade, consisting of—
Watches
Chains
Rings
Brooches
Penholders
Ear rings
Pins
Card Cases
Snuff Boxes
Seals and Keys
Fruit Knives
Cheese Scoops
Butter Knives
Silver and Gilt Spectacles
Eye-glasses
Tongue Scrape
Watch glasses
Compasses.

ALSO,

A variety of Table, Bracket, and Hall Clocks. 8383

TO BOOTMAKERS, STATIONERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A quantity of boot legs, fronts and backs
About eighty ledgers, and a variety of account-books.

Terms, cash. 8318

MUSLIN DRESSES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, George street, at eleven o'clock precisely,

G in diamond, § 182,

One case containing about three hundred Muslin Dresses.

Terms, cash. 8316

CITY BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,

Situate in Sussex-street and Essex-lane,

OPPOSITE THE PATENT SLIP.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

SIX ALLOTMENTS,

for building purposes, situate in Sussex-street and Essex-lane, admirably adapted, from their size and position, to meet the wants of SHOPKEEPERS AND INDUSTRIOUS MECHANICS. They immediately adjoin the property of Mr. Little, just opposite the Patent Slip, and near the corner of King street. It is scarcely possible that a better situation could be found open for purchase at this time in Sydney, and may well be termed

THE KEY-STONE OF THE CITY.

Persons in humble life should not allow this excellent opportunity to escape them, especially as only a small proportion of the purchase-money will be required as a deposit, and the residue may remain secured upon the property for a period to be agreed upon, and that without interest: thus giving every encouragement to persons being possessed of small means to invest them in a very profitable way. There is an abundance of superior stone upon the property, which may be turned to profitable account by the purchasers—especially at the present time, when all other building materials can be obtained at extremely moderate prices, and plainly show that THIS IS THE TIME to buy an allotment in Sydney and build your own house.

Lots 1, 2, and 3, have frontages to Sussex-street of 16 feet 10 inches each, by a depth of 44 feet 10¼ inches.

Lots 4, 5, and 6, have frontages to Essex-lane of 16 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 34 feet 11¼ inches.

TERMS, EXTREMELY LIBERAL—will be declared at time of sale.

N.B.—Plan of the allotments may be seen on application at the office of the auctioneer. 8097

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

ALLSOP'S ALE, DUNBAR'S ALE, BROWN STOUT, GLASSWARE, AND CHINA.

MR. CARFRAE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Friday), the 22nd instant, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock,

Fifty-five casks Allsop's light Ale three dozen each
Thirty ditto Dunbar's ditto, ditto
Ten barrels Brown Stout

GLASSWARE,

Plain and cut quart and pint Decanters, Hock Decanters, Claret Jugs, Ale Jugs, Water Crafts Preserve Meat Plates, plain and cut Tumblers, cut Wines, Liqueur Glasses.

EARTHENWARE,

Quarter pint Jelly Cans, Ginger Beer Bottles, &c.

CHINA,

China Tea Services in great variety.

Terms at sale. 8385

TO PUBLICANS AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

MR. JOHN GIBLETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 90, Pitt street, opposite the Theatre, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at Eleven o'clock,

100 hogsheads Taylor's Porter } Just landed,
100 ditto Elliott's ditto } ex *Asia*
3 casks Vinegar
40 dozen Bottled Ale, in good condition, counted out, and sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 8393

TO STAGE-COACH PROPRIETORS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JOHN GIBLETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 90, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'clock,

One Stage Coach, London built, hung on mail springs, to carry four inside and twelve out, lined with drab cloth and crimson morocco, luggage irons to the roof, capacious front and hind boots, pole, and leading bar, complete.

Terms at sale. 8392

TO GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS.

JOHN GIBLETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 90, Pitt street, opposite the Theatre, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred bags Patna rice
One cask Valentia almonds
Ten cases quart pickles
Twelve cases half-gallon ditto
A quantity of English cheese.

Terms at sale. 8346

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, (opposite the Market), THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at ten o'clock precisely,

GLASSWARE.

One hundred pairs cut decanters, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Sixty dozen plain wines
Ninety ditto cut Coburg and Prince's wines
Ten ditto cut pickle jars
Twenty ditto cut peppers and vinegars
Fifty cut butter tubs and stands
Sixty cut sugar bowls with covers
One hundred dozen cut tumblers
Fifty dozen plain ditto

EARTHENWARE.

Five hundred dozen dinner, soup, and seven-inch plates of willow patterns
Two hundred covered dishes
One hundred dozen printed quart, pint, and half-pint bowls
Forty dozen flat dishes
Dinner and dessert services
Sauce tureens, butter boats
Fancy covered jugs, white butter tubs
Blue and white chambers, &c.

Terms at sale. 8345

SALAD OIL, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, PINT PICKLES, AND VINEGAR,

From the celebrated house of Betty and Co., London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, the 22nd of December, 1843, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

WBC, in diamond } 5 cases, pints, salad oil
3 ditto, pints, raspberry vinegar
2 ditto assorted jams, in cut glass bottles
3 ditto 1 lb. mustard
3 ditto French capers, pints
2 ditto ditto, half-pints
6 ditto assorted fruits
6 ditto, quarts, vinegar
12 ditto, pints, pickles
6 ditto assorted sauces.

The Auctioneer begs to call the particular attention of the trade and private families to the above assortment, the whole being got up in a new style. The packages will be opened, and put up in lots to suit every description of purchasers.

Terms cash. 8396

TOYS AND FISHING TACKLE

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63 George-street, (opposite the market), THIS DAY, the 22nd of December, at twelve o'clock precisely,

One case Fishing Hooks, Lines, Floats, &c.,
Three cases Toys, assorted
One case French Fancy Baskets,

Terms—cash. 8397

TO LINENDRAPERS, SHOPKEEPERS, COUNTRY SETTLERS, & OTHERS.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, on the premises lately occupied by B. C. Gordon, the whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting chiefly of Slop Clothing, Dresses, &c., selected from the first house in London, per *General Hewett, Cleveland*, and other late arrivals Sale to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, 1843, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The following are a few of the articles, viz.:

100 pairs superior moleskin trousers
100 pilot coats
100 dozen regatta shirts
50 ditto white ditto
50 ditto blue serge ditto
100 pairs of black, blue, and drab, cassimere trowsers
100 ditto mixed buckskin trowsers
1 bale duck frocks and trowsers
2 trunks containing 190 satin vests
100 silk plush vests with sleeves
100 worsted ditto ditto
200 common Valencia, buff, and other ditto
60 black cassimere vests
50 blue cloth jackets
1 bale 8-4 blankets
4 cases beaver and silk hats
1 case corahs
1 bale 12 pieces Brussels carpet
6 cases floor cloth
1 case merino shirts and drawers

Dresses, edgings, ribbons, tapes, bobbin, white and brown hose, bombasine, pieces of print, white and coloured crape shawls, silk hose, collars, gold bands, &c., with a variety of other goods too numerous to particularise.

Terms—Cash. 881

IN THE INSOLVENCY OF GEORGE MUCKLE.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)
BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at twelve at noon precisely, on the premises of the insolvent, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street,

A splendid harmonicon; also, the household furniture, &c, without reserve.

Terms—Cash. 8354

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE, BY MR. RUNDLE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES ADVERTISED FOR TO-DAY, IS POSTPONED, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE UNFAVOURABLE STATE OF THE WEATHER.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS WILKS.

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock, on the ground, by order of the trustee,

The lease for ten years, from 31st March, 1843, of all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Sydney, parish of St. Lawrence, commencing in Parramatta-street, at the north-west corner of Mr. Gillespie's land; and bounded towards the east by that land, being a southerly line of eighty feet to the Union Road; towards the south by that road, being a westerly line of thirty feet; towards the west by a northerly line of eighty feet to Parramatta-street, bearing east thirty feet to the commencing corner, upon which

TWO NEAT BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES

Are erected, which have been let weekly, rents of from 13s. to 15s. each.

Each Cottage is subject to a ground rent of 5s. per week.

Terms—Ten per cent at the fall of the hammer, and the remainder by an approved bill at three months. Further particulars at sale.

Sydney, 19th December.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Port Nicholson, yesterday, having left the 4th instant, the cutter *Rover's Bride*, 49 tons, Captain Morton, with oil, &c. Passengers—Captain Catlin, Mr. Howson, Mr. Ronald Mackenzie, Mr. Donald, and Mr. Jeffrey.

From Moreton Bay, same day, having left the 13th instant, the schooner *Piscator* 111 tons, Captain Innen, with wool, &c. Passengers—Mr. W. Humphrey, Mrs. Evans and two children, and two prisoners of the crown.

From Port Phillip 14th, Launceston 18th, and Twofold Bay 20th instant, the steamer *Shamrock*, 200 tons, Captain Gilmore, with sundries. Passengers—The Bishop of Australia, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Craig, Mr. Smith, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. Macarthur, Captain M'Connell, Miss Harris, Mrs. Morven, Mrs. Sullivan, Miss Compton, Mr. Ross, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. O'Flaherty, 6 rank and file of 99th Regiment, 2 constables, and 30 prisoners of the Crown.

DEPARTURE.

For Launceston, yesterday, the brig *Union*, Captain Grainger, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Burnel and Simson.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 21.—*Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 20 tons, Fowles, from Brisbane Water, with 6 tons bark, 1000 feet timber; *Matilda*, 16, Ward, from the Hawkesbury, with 350 bushels wheat, 200 bushels maize; *Ruth*, 12, Foot, from the Hawkesbury, with 300 bushels wheat; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with sundries; *Martha and Elizabeth*, 100, Boyle, from the Clarence, with 53 bales wool, 35 tierces beef, 300 bushels corn, 12,000 feet pine; *Fly*, 10, Shaw, from the Hawkesbury, with 4000 feet hardwood.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 21. — *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 20, Fowles, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *William*, 14, Noon, for Bulli, in ballast; *Challenger*, 31, M'Fayden, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Emma*, 22, Johnson, for Wollongong, with sundries.

Clearance.—For Launceston, the schooner *Paterson*, Captain Burcham, with sundries. Passenger—Mr. R. Cummins.

The *Waterlily* will haul round from Messrs. Lamb and Parbury's Wharf, this morning, to the Queen's Wharf, to finish her loading for Hobart Town.

The *Piscator* brings 179 bales wool, 200 sheep skins, &c. She left no other vessel at the Bay.

The *Shamrock* has only been fourteen days absent, although she touched at Boyd Town on the passage up. His Lordship had previously taken his passage by the *Midlothian*, but subsequently embraced the opportunity by the *Shamrock*: she spoke nothing on the passage.

The ship *Francis*, hence 31st October, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 18th ultimo, and sailed again for Valparaiso on the 26th; she did not land more than one-half the cattle she took from this. The cutter *Katherine Johnstone*, hence 1st ultimo, arrived at Wanganui on the 18th. The *Sisters*, from Hobart Town via Port Nelson, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 26th ultimo. The *Tyne* left Port Nicholson for Port Phillip on the 25th ultimo; same day sailed the *Vanguard* for Kapiti. The barques *Indemnity* and *Glenarm*, and the brig *Victoria*, were loading at Port Nicholson for London. The *Brougham* had proceeded on to Valparaiso. The *Sir John Franklin* had sailed on the 3rd instant for Auckland and the Bay of Islands. The *Joseph Albino* left the same day for Nelson, Hobart Town, and Adelaide.

The *Calypso*, hence 2nd instant, and the *William*, hence 9th instant, arrived at Launceston the same day as the *Shamrock* sailed.

The *Christina* arrived at Port Phillip from Launceston on the 9th instant, for which place she was advertised to sail again on the 14th. The *Midlothian* was lying wind bound at Port Phillip, but would come on the first opportunity. The *Glentanner*, from Liverpool 23rd August, arrived at Port Phillip the 13th instant. Passengers for Sydney—Cabin, W. Kearney, John Martin (surgeon,) H. Slack, Mary, John, Emma, and Eliza Slack; intermediate, R. Hitherington, David Johnston, Robert Thayne, C. E. Waring, John M'Master; thirteen in the steerage.

Loss of the *Lunar*.—The brig *Lunar* is totally wrecked at the Bluff, southern part of Middle Island. The vessel was got off after being on shore, but a severe gale drove her on a sand spit again, where she was wrecked. The crew and cargo, we are happy to state, are all safe.—*Wellington Spectator, Nov. 29.*

Hobart Town Shipping.—The schooner *Mary Ann*, hence the 24th ultimo, the brig *Amelia*, hence 3rd instant, and the brig *Louisa*, hence the 7th instant, arrived on the 13th; the schooner *Comet*, hence, via Twofold Bay, arrived there also the same day. The *Hydrabad* sailed for Bombay on the 14th instant. The *Louisa* would leave again for Sydney on the 23rd.

Port Adelaide Shipping — The barque *Francis Spaight*, from Adelaide, 27th July, arrived 24th November. The brig *Emma*, Sproul, was advertised to sail for Hobart Town, 2nd instant. The *Ocean Queen* is taking in a cargo of flour, for the Mauritius.

The *Marian Watson*, for Hobart Town, arrived at Portland Bay, the 29th ultimo, and sailed for the same place the 2nd instant; and the *Flying Fish*, having Sir John and Lady Franklin and suite on board, arrived on the 1st instant, and has gone on to Port Phillip.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

December.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
22	FRIDAY	4 52	7 8	9 16	9 40

First Quarter, Dec. 29, 3 m. to 1, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business of the Council may now be said to be closed, as all that remains to be done is to read the Tariff Bill, the Doubly-convicted Offenders' Bill, and the Water Police Bill a third time. The Hawkers' and Pedlars' Bill will, we presume, be allowed to stand over.

The most important practical measure of the session, the Tariff Bill, was passed through Committee on Wednesday and Thursday evenings; the principal portion of the work of the former having been undone on the latter evening. We are inclined to think that a shilling a bushel on wheat as a revenue duty, and a proportionate duty on other grain, is not too much; taxes should be levied so as to fall as far as possible equally on all classes; and as grain and flour are consumed by all classes of the community, they are proper objects of taxation. In the discussion of this Bill, there was the not very creditable spectacle of four of the principal officers of Government opposing each other on questions relating to the revenue. Some new articles were added to the list last night, and fixed duties were placed upon tea and coffee in lieu of the *ad valorem* duties which are objectionable. The Bill, as it affects the revenue, will not come into operation until it has received Her Majesty's assent.

It was intended that the House should be prorogued to-day; but as there are some Bills to be read a third time, that ceremony must be postponed until to-morrow; and from the number and importance of the Bills which have been and are to be sent to the Governor, it is probable that it may not take place until Tuesday.

THE TALLOW SPECULATION.

The recent advices from England of the sale of a quantity of Australian tallow, (said to be far inferior to some sent home since) at from £40 to £42 per ton, has had the effect of turning the attention of many persons to the boiling down of sheep and cattle who have hitherto had doubts as to the expediency of adopting that course. But although the matter has not been much talked about lately, sheep-boiling has been carried on to a considerable extent within the last few months, and one gentleman of very extensive possessions expects to realise £5000 from the tallow produced from rendering down his surplus flocks and herds. Mr. King, of Newtown, is boiling down extensively, and Mr. E. Hallen, who has recently commenced, has produced large quantities of tallow both from sheep and cattle. Eighty-four bullocks belonging to Mr. Lawson, which were boiled down by Mr. Hallen produced nine tons of tallow, which will net above £3 per bullock. We have no doubt that a large number of bullocks will be boiled down in the next two months, for the butchers are buying all the fat cattle they can lay their hands on at the present reduced price, and several of them intend to boil down all except the very choicest portion of the meat. Many adverse circumstances have prevented the boiling down system from having fair play; but we think it is now likely to be carried on in a most extensive manner. A gentleman, who has boiled down a large number of his own sheep, says that every hundred of his sheep have produced a ton of tallow, which cannot be estimated in Sydney at less than £35 a ton: so that boiling down half a million of sheep between now and next shearing, will produce an exportable article worth at least £170,000, and in future years that quantity may be exceeded. Ten average bullocks will produce a ton, of tallow, worth at least £33 per ton, and as it is calculated that fifty thousand bullocks could be easily spared from our herds, £160,000 would be produced from this source, to which must be added £12,500 for the bullock hides at five shillings each, and £12,500 for the sheep-skins, at sixpence each, making a total of £355,000, which might with perfect ease be added to our exports before the wool clip of 1844. This is a plain statement of facts, which appears to us to be conclusive on the question. We would conclude by recommending all who have fat cattle and sheep to realise a portion of them at once. We have been blessed within the last few days with rains, which will keep the grass in good order, and the cattle in good condition for the next month or two; but after that a drought may set in, and those cattle and sheep which are now fat may become lean, and almost valueless. There is no difficulty in getting an advance on tallow in Sydney, either through Merchants or through the Banks.

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains: Council Papers—Report from the Select Committee on the Deficiencies in the Estimates for 1842. Domestic Intelligence—Insolvency Proceedings; City Council, Report from the By-law Committee, Report from the Water Committee; the Bishop; Sir John Franklin; Mr. Atwool; Thursday's Police Court Business; Wheat; Observations on the Capabilities of Australia and New Zealand for the Culture of the Grape-Vine; Use of Pigs; Lard Oil and Stearine Candles. Original Correspondence—The New Insolvency Law.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, December 21.

The Speaker took his seat at a quarter to four o'clock.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT.

The SPEAKER announced that His Excellency had been pleased, on behalf of Her Majesty, to assent to the Act passed by the Council to regulate Friendly Societies.

DR. LANG'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

The first order of the day was for the consideration of the Resolutions which had been placed upon the paper by Dr. Lang.

Dr. LANG said, that at the time he introduced these Resolutions he had stated that it was not his intention to press them during the present Session; but his remarks had probably not been heard, as there was a great deal of conversation going on at the time. On a former occasion he had given notice of his intention of exercising the right which belonged to him, as to every other honorable member, of protesting against the principle of the schedules attached to the Act of Parliament; but as he was prevented from formally doing so, in consequence of the schedules being excluded from the Appropriation Act, he had adopted his present course of proceeding, namely, the bringing forward these resolutions, which would be a sort of tacit protest, but without any intention of pressing their discussion at so late a period in the session. The subject was one of such vast importance, however, to the colony, that he hoped that it would be brought under their consideration early in the next session, whether he occupied a seat in that House or not. Under these circumstances, he would now beg leave to withdraw the resolutions for the present.

Leave granted, and the resolutions withdrawn accordingly.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

The Bill to regulate the levying of *Ad Valorem* duties was read a third time and passed; and the Speaker and the Commander of the Forces were appointed a deputation to convey it to the Governor.

INSOLVENT LAW.

The Insolvent Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and was entrusted to the same deputation for presentation to the Governor.

WATER POLICE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The third reading of this Bill was postponed until to-morrow, (this day,) at the request of the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TARIFF BILL.

The next order of the day was for further consideration of the Tariff Bill in Committee.

The House resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Elwin in the Chair.

Mr ELWIN said, that the state of the Bill which they were now to consider was this: the Committee had gone through the clauses of the Bill, and had also disposed of some of the items in the schedule. They had left off last time at the article of refined sugar, on which it was proposed by the printed Bill to impose a duty of 1d. per lb.; the preceding article, on which the Committee had determined was raw sugar; the Bill formerly proposed that the duty on this article should be ½d. per lb., but it had been reduced by the Committee to ¼d. It would now be for the Colonial Secretary to bring forward his proposition as to refined sugar.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that as the Chairman had stated the Committee on the last night broke up on a proposition submitted by him, the duty as proposed by the Bill would be 1d.; but in consequence of the Committee having reduced the duty on raw sugar to ¼d., he proposed to reduce that on refined sugar to ½d., as this he considered would be sufficient to place the Colonial manufacturer on an equality with the British manufacturer; and those who had asked for this duty had not demanded more, for when the duty on the raw material was 5 per cent., they had asked only that 10 per cent. should be placed on British refined sugar. Indeed this would be giving them more than they had asked, as it was not as a half to one, but as five to eight in favour of the colonial manufacturer. Under these circumstances, seeing that it was not intended to give a bounty on colonial manufactured sugar, but merely to place the manufacturer here on an equal footing with the manufacturer at home; he considered that the duty of ½d. per lb. was quite sufficient; and he should, therefore, move, that the 1d., as now printed in the Bill, be reduced to ½d. per lb.

Mr. BERRY said, that he did not think this would afford anything like an adequate protection to the colonial manufacturer; and he should, therefore, move, as an amendment, that the proposed duty be altered to ¾d.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he should support the last amendment. He was not a manufacturer of sugar, nor did he pretend to know much about the matter; but he had ascertained from persons who were well acquainted with the subject, that a duty of one half-penny per pound on British refined sugar would not place the manufacturer here on an equality with the British manufacturer. In England the manufacturer manufactured in bond, and he paid no duty whatever if he exported his manufactured sugar; and the manufacturers here would have been satisfied if they had been placed in a similar position. But here the manufacturers had to pay the duty first, before they could commence to manufacture; and while the British manufacturer only paid duty on the sugar manufactured, the manufacturer here had to pay duty on the whole of his material, without any allowance for waste, which in the process of refining was very considerable. He merely wished to see the manufacturers here and at home placed on an equality; he did not desire any bounty on colonial manufacture, or any protective duty; but even the duty of three-farthings would not, in consequence of the circumstances which he had detailed, place the manufacturers here on an equal footing with those of the mother country; and he did not think that it would be proper to impose a less duty.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, he concurred in what had fallen from the honorable and learned member for Sydney; even the proposed duty of three-farthings would scarcely place the manufacturers here on a footing with the manufacturers at home. Hitherto the British manufacturer had obtained his raw material, had manufactured it, and exported it to this colony without payment of any duty at all; he would now have no duty to pay in England, while the manufacturer here was compelled to pay duty here, before he could commence upon the whole of the raw material which he imported. He saw a gentleman (Mr. Kemble) had just come into the House, who could enlighten the Committee on the subject, and, with the permission of the Committee, he would move that Mr. Kemble be called to the bar of the House and examined.

There was a general expression of opinion on the part of honorable members that such a course was unnecessary.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he presumed, from their not thinking evidence necessary, honorable members opposite were satisfied as to the facts being such as were stated by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, and that there could be no opposition to the amendment.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, he could not admit the statements to be correct, as they were in direct opposition to facts which he had stated, which appeared on the evidence of the parties interested themselves. In the Bill introduced by the honorable member for Port Phillip, (Dr. Nicholson), to levy a duty on British manufactured sugar, it was proposed, while the duty on the raw material was five per cent., a duty on British manufactured sugar of ten per cent. should be levied; and the proposition which he had submitted to the Committee actually gave them more. If it was to be understood that the duty was to be a protective duty, it might perhaps be argued that it was not enough; but he doubted how far any proposition of a protective duty would be favourably received at home although he did not believe that any opposition would be made to a measure merely having for its object to place the manufacture here and at home on an equal footing.

The CHAIRMAN put the question on the smallest amount first, namely, that the duty be ½d. per lb.

This was negatived without a division.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question *pro forma*, that the duty be fixed at ¾d.

This was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the next article in the schedule was wine, and by the Bill it was proposed to inforce a duty of 9d. per gallon.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the duty on all imported wines be 9d. per gallon.

Mr. WINDEYER moved that the duty be increased to 1s.

Mr. BERRY seconded the motion.

The COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS said, he should be happy to support this amendment, were it not that he believed that the effect of the imposition of such a duty would be to cause a very considerable falling off in the revenue. About half the wine imported into the colony was Cape wine, and a duty of 1s. per gallon would amount to a prohibition, and consequently no revenue could be derived from that source. It had been originally intended to place a duty of 6d. per gallon on Cape wine, and 1s. on foreign wines; but in consequence of the despatch recently received from Lord Stanley, it had been necessary to equalize them, and by placing the duty on the whole at 9d., it was hoped that nearly the same amount of revenue would be derived as if the other course had been followed.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that the honorable member's arguments were quite in keeping with the generality of those of his class. Keep up the revenue, and the country might go to perdition. He contended, however, that even if the revenue derived from this source did fall off a trifle, which he did not think it would, so much the better for the colony. He should give his support to the amendment.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that as a mere matter of revenue, the honorable Collector of Customs ought to support his proposition. Scarcely any of their wines contained less than thirty per cent. of alcohol; they were not the pure juice of the grape, but were fortified with large proportions of common brandies; and if introduced as wine at 9d. per gallon, the payment of the spirit duty of 4s. 6d. per gallon was evaded, spirits being introduced as Cape wine, instead of being introduced as spirits, and paying the regular duty. The duty he proposed of one shilling per gallon would not keep out Cape wine from those who liked it for its flavour, or from its applicability to other purposes, and that large quantities had been imported and applied to other purposes than wine, he and other honorable members must be aware from circumstances of somewhat recent date.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS said, that in the larger Customs' measures which had been partially introduced into the House, a clause was inserted, prohibiting the importation of wines above a certain strength, or containing more than, he believed, 25 per cent. of alcohol. In answer to the observations of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, he would say, that he did look on this Bill merely as a Duties or a Revenue Bill—that he could look on it in no other light whatever. It was a matter of indifference to him whether he received duties on one article or another; and if sufficient could not be raised from one article, a duty must be put on another. This Bill had been introduced in deference to the opinion of the Council, that an immediate reduction was necessary in the duties on spirits; and in order to provide for the deficiency which would necessarily be created, fresh duties had been imposed on other articles. A duty of ½d. per lb. had been proposed on raw sugar; the Committee had reduced this to ¼d. Another reduction in the proposed scale had been made this day. It was necessary to raise a certain sum, and provision must be made for it; and although there was an increase proposed in the item now before the Committee, it would not, he feared, have the effect of increasing the revenue; but rather of decreasing it, by causing an almost total cessation of importation. It had been broadly asserted by some honorable members, that the reduction of duty on spirits would not cause any deficiency in the revenue, but rather an increase. This could not be stated positively by any person—it must be a matter of opinion; and he did think, as he had already on a former occasion attempted to show, that the smuggling, including illicit distillation in this colony, were much overrated. In order to account for the supposed extent, the consumption of spirits in this colony must be 130,000 gallons a year above the known consumption by receipt of revenue, and he could not believe that the case was so; and although he did not mean to say that there would be a diminution to the extent of a-half because the duties were lowered one-half, he could not but believe that there would be some deficiency, which deficiency it was necessary should be made up from other sources.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that admitting the truth of the honorable member's apprehensions for the revenue, he was surprised that the honorable member should refuse to take what was offered him. He asked for ninepence, and the Committee offered him one shilling. Why did he not take it? The honorable member had, however, made one admission which removed every objection which could have been urged as to the probable effect of an increase of duty to the extent proposed, in reducing the amount of importation. The honorable member had said that in a new law already before the House, it was proposed to sanction the introduction of 25 per cent. of alcohol as wine; and yet the honorable member objected to this duty of 1s., notwithstanding that it was less than would have to be paid on this same quantity of alcohol if introduced as spirits, without taking the wine into consideration at all. If any other course was to be adopted, it should be to increase the duty to the full amount on the alcohol, and place another duty on the wine.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS said, he did not intend to oppose the amendment, but merely wished to point out what it appeared to him would be the consequences.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that in his opinion a duty of 1s. per gallon on Cape wine would be a probibitory duty, and if the Legislature here sanctioned it, the Legislature of the Cape would in all probability follow the example set them by this Council, and petition the home Government to refuse their sanction to this Bill.

Dr. NICHOLSON did not think that the Committee should allow any apprehensions of the anger of the Legislature of the Cape to interfere with them in this matter; nor did he see why, by retaining a low scale of duties here, the Cape should be encouraged to drench this colony with its trashy wines, or to send spirits under a cloak of wine for the purposes of illicit distillation here. With respect to what had fallen from the Collector of Customs as to the extent of smuggling, he would only say, that he was convinced that smuggling and illicit distillation prevailed in this colony to a far greater extent than had as yet been represented; and he was equally convinced that the effect of the reduction in the duties on spirits would be to prove this, and to prove also that the revenue would suffer no loss.

Mr. FOSTER said, he concurred with the honorable gentleman who had just sat down, that smuggling and illicit distillation prevailed to ten times the extent that was known; and that the depreciation of the revenue, which some honorable members apprehended would not follow from the reduction of the duties on spirits. If the revenue should be so diminished, however, there were other articles on which he should be prepared to move the imposition of duties, such as cheese, salted provisions, and many others, which would well bear a duty. He should support the amendment, and he felt convinced that an increase in the duty of three-pence would not prevent the importation of anything deserving the name of wine.

The CHAIRMAN put the question on the smallest amount, which was nine-pence per gallon.

This was negatived without a division.

The CHAIRMAN then put the question *pro formâ* on the amendment, which was that the duty on wine be 1s. per gallon.

This was carried.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, he had to propose a proviso to the second clause, to the effect that spirits, sugar, or other produce of British colonies, might be imported direct to, and admitted into, this colony a the same rate of duties as though they were brought to this colony from the mother country. At present, spirits, notwithstanding that they were the produce of a British colony, must first go to England, and be exported thence to this colony, or else the importers must pay a much heavier duty. This was altogether contrary to the principle and spirit of the Navigation Laws, and repugnant to the British code of commerce. A trade was now springing up between this colony and India; and unless the law were made conformable to the British code of commerce, and the parties to whom the colonists have sent their horses and other produce were allowed to send back produce in return, their only means of payment would be by drafts on London, and this would be a most inconvenient mode of payment to those who wanted these returns to fill up gaps here; and he felt convinced that if ministers at home looked carefully into the Bill, they would feel it their duty to disallow it, unless such alteration was made.

Mr. BERRY said, that he fully concurred in the propriety of this provision, and he did not expect that any opposition would be made on the other side, as in accordance with Lord Stanley's despatch there were to be no differential duties in favour of any one of Her Majesty's possessions over another, and it appeared that unless the law was altered, such differential duties would exist.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS thought the proviso a very proper one. He had never been able to account for the prohibition of exportation direct from other colonies into this colony; but he imagined that it must have arisen somewhat in connexion with the circumstance of this colony being at the time a penal settlement. He should support the proposition.

The clause, with the proviso attached, was put and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. WENTWORTH next moved a proviso to the first clause, the effect of which was to give power to the Governor, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, in any case of dearth of flour, wheat, &c., to suspend the duties imposed by this Act.

This proviso was agreed to, after a brief conversation, and the clause with the proviso attached was passed.

Mr. WENTWORTH now moved that Schedule A of the Bill be recommitted.

The Schedule was recommitted.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he had now to propose certain additions to the duties fixed by the schedule. The first he should propose would be in the duty on flour and meal, which was at present fixed at 1s. 3d. per cwt. Seeing that the adoption of the proviso which he had last proposed, gave the Governor and Executive Council the power, at any time of necessity, to take off the duties altogether, he thought that this item might now be very well increased to 2s. 6d. per cwt., and he should move that it be so increased.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

The question was put.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he was astonished that a proposition of this nature should have come from the quarter it had. In the earlier part of the session, up to this very day, the honorable member who now proposed this high duty on flour had avowed himself opposed to anything in the shape of a protective or a prohibitory duty. The honorable member from Crow's Nest suggested to him that, in America, there was a duty of 2s. 11d. on flour; but in America they proceeded altogether on a system of protective duties. He had always been opposed to such a system, and he must still protest against bolstering up any one particular class at the expense of all others. The only object in putting a duty on flour at all was to provide for a defalcation in the revenue, which, it was apprehended might take place in consequence of the reduction in the duty on spirits; it was a question of revenue only, and he did hope that the Committee would pause before it went any further, and before it admitted a new principle of legislation—a system of protective duties. He should adhere to the rate at present fixed by the Schedule, and give his strenuous opposition to any increase.

Mr. BERRY denied that the principle of protective duties was a new principle; it might be in this colony, when up to this time all legislation had been in violation of common sense; when all interests had hitherto been sacrificed to the one purpose of having a revenue. "Get money, honestly, if you can; but get money," was the principle on which the legislature of this colony appeared to have acted.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY reminded the honorable member that he was a member of the late Council, and must therefore take some share of the blame.

Mr. BERRY continued, that in imposing such duties, this legislature would only be acting on the sound principles which had guided England and America in legislation; and denied again that any new principle was sought to be introduced.

Mr. BLAND said, he should give his most decided oppositiod to the proposition now before the Committee: no course, he imagined, could be resorted to which would be more mischievous, more destructive in its results, than the imposition of protective duties. On a former occasion he had admitted, with respect to spirits, that some favour might be shown to our agriculturists; but spirits were articles of luxury, and therefore might well be taxed; and if distillation had been encouraged from grain in the colony, he had no objection to give the colonial agriculturist the benefit of a tax upon foreign spirits. Here, however, it was proposed to tax the staff of life itself—to burthen the whole community with a tax, for some supposed benefit to accrue to a particular class. He could not imagine a greater evil; had such a course been pursued in South Australia, that province would not now be a grain exporting country. The effect here would be to increase the amount of wages—to increase the cost of production; and, finally, to render that cost so heavy that agriculture must again fall off. He did hope, and he expected that this country would, at some not very distant time, become a grain exporting country to a large extent; but it was not by placing protective duties on foreign grain that such an end would be brought about. He hoped that some day this country would export as much wheat as America, and he saw no reason why it should not, when he considered the boundless extent of most fertile land which this colony possessed, as he was happy to learn from the Reports of various Committees which had been printed. He was satisfied that no benefit whatever would accrue to any one from the imposition of protective duties; it would end in the same way as the course formerly pursued in another respect had ended, namely, in the ruin of all, without benefit to any. Heretofore, all other interests had been sacrificed in order to support the wool-growers. It was said that on the wool-growers the whole colony depended, and so the capital of the colony was sent out of it to bring labour for the wool-growers; but neither the wool-growers nor any one else had been benefitted. So now, they would tax the whole community—rich and poor—in order to protect the agriculturists; but in the end they would find that the protection was no protection at all, and such a system, proposed for the benefit of one, must terminate in the injury of all classes of society.

Mr. THERRY supported the proposition for the increased duty. In doing so he repudiated all intention or desire to introduce a system of protective duties; on the contrary, it was well known to most persons that he was an advocate for free trade to its fullest extent, and he did not think that he should be acting at all inconsistently with the fullest advocacy of free-trade principles in voting for this duty. When he considered that wheat could be purchased at Valparaiso at 2s. per bushel, he thought that the proposed duty was only a fair and reasonable and proper duty, and that it could not be said that it partook in any way of the nature of a protecting duty, and he should therefore support the proposition.

Mr. COWPER said, that like the honorable member for Camden, he was an advocate for free trade, and during the contest for the representation of the county of Camden, he had lost the support of the honorable member from Crow's Nest, in consequence of his refusing to assent to the principles of another school. He did not think, however, that this was to be looked on as a protective duty, although some honorable members on both sides of the House appeared inclined to look at it as such. He thought that flour was a fair article for such a duty, and the duty proposed he considered was not at all disproportioned to that which was proposed for other articles in the tariff. Such a duty he was convinced would give general satisfaction, as the people of the colony were most anxious for it, and had long been expecting it.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, that he could not support the proposition before the Committee. If he could be persuaded that it was merely a matter of revenue, and that the proposed tax was only in proportion to the tax imposed on other articles, he might think differently from what he now did; but although some honorable members denied that it was intended to create a system of protective duties, one at least of the honorable members avowed that his sole object was protection. He must oppose the introduction of such a system, because by it would be created a species of vested interest, the evils of which had been felt elsewhere, and which by-and-bye it might be found extremely difficult to get rid of. The Corn Laws of England had been most ruinous in their effects. This colony was now suffering from their effects. Why was it that there was not a better market for our wool? Why were manufactures at home at a stand still? Why were hundreds of thousands of people at the point of starvation? All this was to be attributed to the operation of the corn laws, which bolstering up a class destroyed all other classes. He did hope that the Committee from a sense of justice and of sound policy would reject the proposition.

Captain DUMARESQ said, that in his opinion the amount of duty proposed would not be looked upon as a protective duty; to afford any protection the duty must be much higher, and 2s. 6d. per cwt. could only be looked upon as a moderate duty, when Americans could supply flour at £9 per ton, or deliver it, as they had offered to do if the settlers would contract with them, at £10 per ton.

Mr. BERRY said, that if the system of importation of foreign flour was persisted in, there would in a short time be no means of paying for it. He had once asked the Governor, in the old Council, how money was to be found to pay the Americans for their flour, and the reply he got was—"Let Jonathan find that out." He had no doubt that Jonathan would drain the colony of every farthing, unless some measures were taken to protect and encourage our own agriculturists.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that as representing one of the most extensive agricultural districts in the colony, and having risked his election by declaring that he never would vote in favour of any measure which even savoured of protection or prohibition, he might be excused for saying a few words as to his reasons for voting in favour of the proposition before the House. He did not consider it a measure of protection at all, although there might be some who did; and he thought that the honorable member from Crow's Nest would find that he had been grasping at a shadow, if he expected that this duty would effect the object he wished. So long as there was an unlimited quantity of land adapted to agriculture, the cost of food would never be much above the cost of its production; and it must be admitted, that at present the prices of all agricultural produce were far below the cost of production. Even if these duties had the effect of rising the price above the cost of production one year, in the next the number of agriculturists would increase, and the produce would increase also, and the consequence would be, that down would go the price of food to the original standard. One evil might follow; namely, the diversion of capital and labour into channels into which it would not otherwise flow; but the reason that agriculture had been neglected was, that wool-growing was found a much more profitable pursuit; the capitalist found it was more profitable to grow and sell wool than to raise crops, and the man who would have taken a small farm, and raised wheat and other agricultural produce, found it more profitable to go as a shephead at £30 or £35 a year. These inducements were now at an end. And the people who preferred shepherding before were now taking to small farms, and if they managed properly, by paying corn-rents, it would matter but little to them whether the surplus, after payment of rent and home consumption, sold at 5s. or at 7s. per bushel. The honorable member concluded by repeating that he looked on this merely as a matter of revenue, and gave his support to the proposition.

Mr. LOWE was altogether opposed to the proposition. He thought the Committee and the country had great reason to complain of the manner in which so important a question as was involved in this proposition had been attempted to be got over. He had been told that all his speeches smelt of the lamp; and he would only say that he wished that on this occasion he could have had an opportunity of consulting that lamp. The subject which was now so hurriedly brought before the House was of such serious importance, that he could have wished to have had an opportunity of weighing well every word he said upon the subject, so as to be able to give a good account if ever he was called upon for it. He had been deprived of that opportunity, as had other honorable members also; he felt himself unequal to the task, and he should not have said one word upon the subject had not an overpowering sense of duty compelled him to protest against so monstrous a proposition as that which was now for the first time brought before the House. Not only had the honorable member for Sydney not given any notice of this proposition, but he had endeavoured, and he had nearly succeeded, in lulling the vigilance of the Committee, and in carrying his measure unopposed: for during the whole of the session, in the course of this very afternoon, the honorable member had declared his aversion to all protective, and to all prohibitory duties. He would not take upon himself to say whether the proposed duty was a protective duty or not; honorable members who were in favour of it were not agreed; but not one word had been said even by those who contended that it was strictly a revenue matter, to show in what way the revenue was to be affected by it. Some called it encouragement to our agriculturists, others a reasonable amount of duty; another honorable member boldly asserted that it it was a measure of protection; and he, Mr. Lowe, could not himself blink the fact that the gist, the essence of the proposition was protection and prohibition. If the duty was to have no effect on the price of food, why was it proposed at all? And as to its being proposed for the sake of the revenue, the answer was, that the revenue did not want it. Why should they attempt to force such a tax down the throat of the revenue? The honorable member for Durham admitted that one effect would be to induce persons to devote capital and labour to agricultural pursuits, which would otherwise be applied to pastoral pursuits. If the Legislature did want to pass a suicidal act, they could not adopt a more effectual one than this. At the very moment that there was a universal cry for labour; that the expenses of pastoral pursuits were more than the profits would bear; while the table of the House was groaning under reports of committees confirming the truth of these complaints, honorable members proposed a measure to reduce the supply of labour still more, to take that labour from pastoral pursuits which would otherwise be applied to them, and to tax the whole community for the benefit of a class, while they made the profits of the flockmaster small, small indeed. They deprived him not only of labour, but of the profits arising from the sale of wool produced by that labour, by putting a heavy tax on the first necessary of life, which they knew well that the flockmaster was bound to provide as part wages of those whom he employed. The effect would be to tax the bread of the poor; already in this city there were hundreds who could with difficulty procure a loaf, and the Committee would now take a slice from that loaf. The Legislature had been called upon to relieve those people, and they had assisted them. But it would be a mockery now to adopt a measure which would render all they had before done of no avail. He would remind the House of the fearful consequences of the Corn Laws in England; already civil war threatened the kingdom; class had been raised up against class; discord and discontent universally prevailed; and matters were fast approaching to a crisis which, if the fullest concessions were not made, would, he feared, involve the monarchy, the aristocracy, the British Constitution, all that an Englishman held dear, in one common ruin. He would have the Committee pause before they now sowed the seeds of similar disasters for future generations. This colony had been held up to the world as the refuge for all that was disgraceful to humanity; let not this Council be held up as the receptacle for antiquated and foolish notions, which had been hunted up from every portion of the civilized globe. After some further observations the honorable member concluded by opposing the proposition.

Mr. BERRY was again about to speak, when he was reminded that he had already spoken. Some noisy conversation took place, after which the honorable member sat down.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he fully coincided in every word which had fallen from the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, and he would not weaken the effect which the honorable member's address must have had by going over the same ground. He contended, that the proposed duty could be looked on as a protective duty only, and that such protective duty could only act most injuriously. Concurring in the opinion expressed by Mr. Lowe, as to the Corn Laws, he hoped that the Committee would resist any attempt to introduce an embryo Corn Law here.

Mr. BLAND remarked, with reference to what had been said as to the great extent of land available for the purpose of agriculture, that this extent of land was not calculated to produce the slightest benefit, unless superior advantages were afforded for obtaining the possession of it, and bringing it into use.

Dr. LANG thought that the principle question involved in the proposition then under discussion, was, whether the amount of duty proposed to be levied by the honorable and learned member for Sydney, was, or was not, calculated to act as a protective duty, and under the present distressed condition of the poorer classes, he could not agree with the propriety of voting so large a duty as 2s. 6d. upon all imported flour, calculated, as most probably it would, to advance the price of the staff of life. He had always been of opinion, that the best protection which could be afforded to the particular classes of any community, was not by imposing taxes to check the importation of any one commodity, and thus increase its price to the consumers, but to take off the duties upon other articles. Upon this principle, he should rather, instead of increasing the duties upon grain and flour, relieve the colonists from the tax upon sugar, which was imposed by a vote of that Council a few evenings ago. The imposition of this additional burthen upon the public, which would extend to a tax of fifteen or twenty thousand a-year was one of the most oppressive and injurious Acts that had marked the present session; and from the nature of the present Bill they had an opportunity of repealing it—he should be rather inclined to take advantage of that opportunity than impose an additional burthen. He was aware that a great deal might be said on both sides upon this subject, and he had, therefore felt much difficulty in approaching it. He was aware, by a communication he had had on a former occasion with a gentleman of Cuba, that a duty of £1 per barrel had been enforced at that place upon American flour, being not only a far greater duty than that at present proposed, but even more than the actual cost of the article. This must have been done solely for the purpose of realising a revenue, as it was well known that flour was not an article produced within the tropics, and Cuba could, therefore, have had no produce of its own to protect. Examples of this kind might be quoted as precedents for the imposition of the higher scale of duties; but the position of this colony was very different from that of Cuba. Instead of imposing high duties, to enable the grain producers of this colony to compete with those of America, the better way of accomplishing that object would be their own industry and frugality. (Hear, hear.) It had already been shown that the quantity of grain produced in this colony was greater, per man, than that produced in America, and with the large quantities of land which this colony possessed available for the culture of that article; it was clear that by proper care and application it might be produced so largely as not only to exclude foreign grain from competing with it in its own market; but to change the aspect of affairs, and render the colonists exporters instead of importers of the article. The great expenses for freight and other charges which the importers of foreign grain were compelled to incur, had in themselves all the effects of a protective duty; and to impose an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. in addition to this freight, as this duty would have the effect of doing, would be to exclude foreign grain from the market altogether. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances he could not look upon the proposed increase of duties as a mere question of revenue, seeing that it would, at all events, attain all the objects of a protective duty. There was some error however, he believed, in imagining that the colonists of New South Wales produced a greater proportionate quantity of grain per man than the people of America: for it must be taken into account, the article of wheat which he presumed was principally alluded to, formed by no means the whole of the American grain produce; a maize was produced in very large quantities throughout the whole country, and the flour of that species of grain was greatly used by the people, while the settlers of the Northern States consumed, for the most part, buck wheat. For the foregoing reasons, he should feel bound to oppose the amendment.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that even supposing that the duty referred to should have the effect of raising the price of bread to the full extent of its own amount, the additional cost to each consumer would not exceed a halfpenny per week; which would be no more than what would be already imposed by the increased duty upon sugar. This fact was easy of demonstration, for estimating the consumption of each man at ten pounds of flour per week, the duties imposed upon the article, being only to the extent of a fifth part of a farthing per pound, the increase in the cost of the article could not exceed the sum above named, which, estimating the weekly consumption in sugar of each individual at two pounds, would be equivalent to the duties payable upon the latter. He looked upon the measure as one of mere revenue, and not of a protective duty, for if it were intended in the latter light, it would be apprehended, he contended, by all who advocated that class of duties, that the extent of the protection should be much greater. If the Colonial Secretary would say that the Government did not require this addition to the revenue, he might withdraw even the amount originally proposed in the schedule. And he (Mr. Windeyer) would be happy to go along with him in doing so; but he apprehended that it would be found indispensably necessary to increase in this manner the revenue receivable at the ports, in order to meet the deficiencies which were to be anticipated in its other branches: for if this was not done, they would have, probably, to adopt some system of direct taxation, in order to raise a sufficient amount to meet the expenses of the Government. The whole extent of duty which would be levied under the scale proposed by the Colonial Secretary would be £4000: and that under the alteration proposed by his honourable and learned friend the Member for Sydney, would be but £8000. He could not help thinking, therefore, that it was something singular to see a duty of this amount so strongly objected to on the other side, while the tax upon sugar, amounting, as it did, to a sum of fifteen or twenty thousand pounds, should have been so readily agreed to.

Mr. LOWE remarked, that no duty was either exclusively a matter of revenue or of protection; but all duties were protective in the same ratio, as their amount would tend to the exclusion of foreign commodities calculated to compete with the production of the country in which they were levied, and were at the same time matters of revenue in the precise ratio of their tendency to increase that revenue. His principal objection was to any smuggling in of a tax, which, under pretence of being purely one of revenue, would have all the effect of a protective duty, and he thought the duty now proposed would have that effect. Even supposing that the extent of the burthen thrown upon the public by the duty upon sugar was equal to that which would be created by the suggested duty upon flour, no argument bearing upon the real question at issue could be drawn from that fact, as the sugar duties could not have the effect of a protective duty.

Dr. NICHOLSON thought that the hon. and learned member for Durham had fallen into a great error in his calculation as to the comparative effects of this tax, and the duties upon sugar. The duties imposed upon flour by such a tax as this could not be estimated in its operation as less than twenty per cent at a fair price of grain; although at present prices would operate as a tax to the extent of thirty or forty per cent. Allowing therefore that each man consumed ten pounds of flour per week, he would probably pay for that flour at the rate of at least twopence per pound, and the duty payable upon this quantity of flour would amount to four-pence per week, which, according to the honorable and learned gentleman's own showing, the effect of the additional duty upon sugar could not be to increase the cost of that article more than a half-penny per week.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in reply to a remark which had fallen from Mr. Windeyer, said, that he could not feel himself at liberty to withdraw the scale of duties proposed by the Schedule, as it was necessary to propose some such duties in order to meet the anticipated defalcation of the revenue, as well from the reduction of the duties upon spirits, as from other sources. There was a great difference, however, between proposing such duties as these, and others of double their extent; but even as it was, he confessed it had been with a feeling of great regret that he had found it necessary to propose any duty at all upon an article which constituted the staff of life. (Hear, hear.) The case, however, was one of necessity, and he had been compelled to do so.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that he did not think the honorable member from Horbury Terrace had any right to complain of his taking the House by surprise in proposing an alteration in a schedule which they had had under consideration for so long a period as the one under discussion had been before them, more especially as the scale of duties must necessarily be expected to form debateable ground for the advocates of free trade on the one hand, and of protective duties on the other. He did not imagine that such a duty would have any such effect, of enhancing, to a large extent, the price of flour to the consumers, as the opponents of it seemed to think; and if so, there was scarcely any two persons in

colony who would suffer from it so extensively as himself and his honorable friend the member for Cumberland (Mr. Lawson), who would in all probability vote with him on this occasion; for they were the largest sheep-holders in the colony, and were, consequently, called upon to expend a much larger sum than others for the purchase of flour, with a view to rationing their men. As far, therefore, as motions were a criterion to judge of motives, he apprehended he should receive credit for disinterestedness: for if he was proposing a duty likely to operate as a severe tax upon the community, it would be a tax to which he would be himself a large contributor. (Hear, hear.) The duty was clearly not proposed as a protective tax, but merely as a question of revenue; and as the whole amount of the duty would not in all probability exceed £8000, upon the increased scale which he had proposed, he was at a loss to find the ground upon which the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, and others who voted with him, for the imposition of a sugar duty, £15,000 a year, and oppose the present proposition; unless it was that the latter emanated from the Treasury Benches, and the former from that side of the House. The possibility of this law acting injuriously in times of scarcity was altogether counteracted by the effect of the proviso which he had proposed with a view to this subject, under which the Executive had power to suspend the operation of these duties whenever the necessities of the times called for their suspension. He could not subscribe to the assertions of the honorable gentleman opposite that the principle of protective duties had been scouted throughout all the four quarters of the globe: for they might see those principles acted upon to a considerable extent in the United States of America, the government of which country was not remarkable for ignorance; and the greatest and ablest prince of modern Europe, the enlightened ruler of the French nation, had, through the medium of this class of duties, raised sufficient revenue to support a marine in the South Seas, driving foreign whalers from the fisheries, and establishing that naval arm of which his empire had been hitherto deficient. Granting, however, that protective duties would not be proper at all times, still it must be obvious that at some periods of peculiar necessity, they were the only effective means of relief that could be resorted to; as, for instance, when any particular class of a community was threatened, for want of such protection, with utter ruin; and he would put it to the House whether there was nothing, in the present circumstances of the colony, to show the existence of such a necessity? He would ask, then, whether, if by a simple expedient of this kind they could relieve the unemployed and starving thousands who now were a burthen both to the colony and themselves, they ought to hesitate in adopting it, even although the result predicated by the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, of diverting the labour from that great channel, which he appeared to look upon as the great source of all the wealth and prosperity of the colony, should actually take place? (Hear, hear.) No such result, however, could be reasonably anticipated: for the increased prosperity of the agriculturists, by increasing a demand for stock, and improving, in every respect, the internal wealth of the colony, must evidently have a directly beneficial effect upon the prospects of wool-growers as of all other classes of the community. He denied, however, that this duty was any other than a pure matter of revenue: for if it was intended as a protection to the agricultural classes, a duty, not merely of 2s. 6d. per bushel upon flour, but of 6s. or 7s. per bushel, would at least be required to carry into effect the desired object. Whatever the disciples of free trade might think, he should esteem it as a great benefit, if, by any measure of the kind now proposed, an efficient protection could be afforded to that class, which was the most important and preponderating portion of this, as of all other communities; and thus enable them to continue their operations, instead of diminishing from year to year, until they become extinct. It was true that an effectual stop might be put to the importation of foreign grain, if its production could be brought about at as cheap a rate as in South America; but he imagined that no one would desire to see the agricultural labourers of this colony reduced to a level with those of Chili and Peru, whose income, including even the expense of their food, did not exceed sixpence per day. Who was there among them who would not rather pay a trifling duty than see such a position of affairs arrived at? All the brilliant oratory of the honorable member from Horbury Terrace, which, although it was destitute of the lustre generally communicated by its previous preparation, was still an effort of much talent, had made no impression upon him, and he should still vote for the increased duty, believing, in his breast. that it would be productive of permanent benefit to the colony, by affording a prospect of employment and relief to the starving thousands which it now contained. (Hear, hear.)

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS proposed, in the hope of conciliating both parties, that a medium course might be adopted, and that the duty upon flour might be 2s. per cwt., upon wheat at 9d. per bushel, and upon other grain at 6d. per bushel.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that, according to the practice in all cases where the question was one of taxation, the question must be first put upon the lowest amount.

The question was accordingly put upon the original proposition of a duty of 1s. 3d. per cwt., and the Council divided upon it, with the following result:—

Ayes:	Noes:
Colonial Secretary	Collector of Customs
Colonial Treasurer	Mr. M'Leay
Attorney-General	Mr. Wentworth
Auditor-General	Mr. Windeyer
Mr. Lowe	Mr. Berry
Mr. Bland	Mr. Lawson
Dr. Nicholson (teller)	Mr. Coghill
	Captain Dumaresq
	Mr. Therry
	Mr. Cowper (teller).

For the motion 7
Against it 10

Majority against the motion 3

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that the amendment of the Collector of Customs fixed the duty too high, and therefore proposed, as a further amendment, that it should be 1s. 9d. per cwt.

The Council divided upon this amendment, with the same result; and the proposition of the Collector of Customs was then put, and negatived, the division being the same, except that the honorable gentleman voted in support of the motion, which brought the votes to eight in favour of, and nine against, the amendment. The proposition of Mr. Wentworth was then divided upon, and carried by the same numbers; those who voted in favour of the last motion now voting against the present one, and *vice versa*.

The duty upon wheat was raised from 6d. to 1s. per bushel without discussion.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS proposed that duties of ½d. per pound, should be fixed upon coffee; 1½d. per pound on tea; 1d. per pound on beef; 1d. per pound on cheese; and 2d. per pound on butter.

Dr. NICHOLSON suggested that a duty upon beef, which would of course give rise to a similar duty in the mother country, would be productive of the most serious injury, as upon the exportation of beef, under present circumstances, depended in a great measure the salvation of the colony.

After some further conversation, the proposal for levying duties upon beef and butter were withdrawn, and the duties upon tea, coffee, and cheese were adopted, the duty upon the first-named article being fixed at 1d. instead of 1½d. per pound. The article of cheese, however, was afterwards struck out.

Mr. BERRY proposed duties of 5s. per cwt. on butter, and 2s. on beef, being the amount levied in England upon colonial produce; but the former proposition was negatived, and the latter fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The remainder of the Bill was then gone through, and the CHAIRMAN having reported it to the House, it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

REFINED SUGAR BILL.

The above Bill, which stood next upon the orders of the day for its second reading, was withdrawn.

FEMALE FACTORY.

Mr. BLAND moved that the petition, presented by him on the previous day from the free unemployed females of Sydney, praying for the abolition of that competition which existed in the labour market, by the custom of performing washing and needle work in the Female Factory, might be referred to the Governor, and that an address might be presented to His Excellency, praying that he would give the matter a due consideration, and direct such relief as to him might seem most expedient.

Mr. WENTWORTH seconded the motion, and repeated the same arguments in support of it which he had urged in favour of the petitioners on the previous day; namely, that the Government was bound to do all in its power to alleviate the wide-spreading and unprecedented distress which existed; and as one means of so doing, to prevent the Factory women from coming in competition with the respectable females who depended, in a great measure, upon their own exertions for the support of their families; and contending also that the Factory women might be more usefully employed in the dressing of wool, and manufacturing of cloth, as heretofore.

Dr. LANG supported the claims of the petitioners at considerable length, and stated, from his own experience, he was aware that many highly respectable persons were compelled, by the depression of the times, to depend upon the exertions of their wives and daughters for a livelihood; but that these females were deprived of a chance of employment by the Factory women coming into competition with them. With reference to the proper method of employing the Factory women, he contended that the best probable mode of enabling them to regain their lost characters, and become useful members of society, was by distributing them throughout the country, through the means of private assignment, and thus throwing them in contact with the more moral classes of the community, and estranging them from their old and vicious habits.

Mr. WINDEYER suggested, that the better course would be to transfer the subject to the consideration of the Governor, without adopting any motion respecting it, as the Female Factory was an establishment over which the Council did not possess the slightest control, and he had no doubt that His Excellency would give the matter a due consideration.

Mr. BLAND expressed his readiness to adopt this course, and withdraw his previous motion, if the Colonial Secretary would undertake to bring the subject under the notice of His Excellency.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY agreed to do this; but at the same time expressed his regret that the matter had not been brought, in the first instance, under the notice of the Executive, from which it would have met with the most earnest attention and consideration. The expenses of the Factory were borne from the military chest; and the Council, therefore, had no control whatever over its regulation; but the Government would be very sorry that the employment of the poor unfortunate women confined there should have the effect of competing injuriously with that of the free portion of the community. Operations in which extensive machinery were required had never answered well in prisons; and the manufactory of cloth having thus been abandoned, the women were employed in breaking stones. This, however, was considered highly objectionable; and, at the recommendation of the Secretary of State, they were subsequently employed in washing and needlework, which had been found to answer very well; at the time, however, that this plan was adopted, the price of labour was very high, and the establishment was a great convenience; but he admitted that the position of affairs had been of late much changed. Since February last, the number of females at the Factory had been greatly diminished, by sending them out to private assignment upon small wages, and thus the system recommended by Dr. Lang of mixing them with those classes of society from whose good example their characters might be thoroughly reformed, had been acted upon. He had no doubt that His Excellency would give the matter a careful consideration, and would do anything in his power to benefit the petitioners.

The motion was then withdrawn.

COMPENSATION.

Mr. BLAND moved that the petition from Walsh, praying for compensation for the loss of his office as turnkey, might be taken into consideration, but suggested that perhaps the Colonial Secretary would undertake to present it to the Governor, which would be the best course.

It was suggested that the Appropriation Act having passed, it would be useless to refer it to the Executive, upon which the petition was withdrawn, as was also one from Inspector Austen, of the Water Police.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved that the House should go into Committee on the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Bill, and that Dr. Nicholson should take the chair.

By the time the first three clauses were read, there were only three members present, and the House adjourned at half-past eight.

PIGEON MATCH.—Yesterday, a pigeon match came off at Shaw's, Woolpack, on the Parramatta-road, between four shooters from Parramatta, and four from Sydney, the former being Australians, for £10. After good shooting on each side, the Sydney folk were declared the winners. Several private matches were afterwards decided, and a number of others settled to come off during the approaching holidays.

SAM SLICK'S OPINION OF AN ENGLISH FOOTMAN.—Now do, Mr. Poker, that's a good soul, now do squire look at the sarvants. Do you hear that feller, a blowin' and a wheesin' like a hoss that's got the heaves? Well he is so fat and lazy, and murders beef and beer so, he has got the assmy, and walkin' puts him out o' breath—aint it beautiful! Faithful old sarvant that, so attached to the family, which means the family prog. Always to home! which means he is always eatin' and drinkin', and hante time to go out. So respectful! which means bowin' is an everlasting' sight easier, and safer too, nor talkin' is. So honest! which means, parquisites covers all he takes. Keeps every thin' in such good order! which means he makes the women do his work. Puts every thin' in its place, he is so methodical! which means there is no young children in the house, and old aunty always puts things back where she takes 'em from. For she is a good bit of stuff is aunty, as thin, tough, and supple as a painter's palate knife. Oh Lord! how I would like to lick him with a bran new cow hide whip, round and round the park, every day an hour afore breakfast, to improve his wind, and teach him how to mend his pace. I'd repair his old bellowses for him I know."—*Sam Slick in England*

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY.

MR. BLACKMAN—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c.; also, Muslin Dresses, Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Nails, Boot Legs, Ledgers, and Lease of Premises lately occupied by Mr. Forrester, Watchmaker, George-street.

MR J. K. HEYDON—At his Rooms, this evening, Household Furniture, Toys, Shawls, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, continuation of sale of Summer Goods.

MR. CARFRAE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Stout, Glassware, and China.

MR. J. GIBLETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ale, Porter, Vinegar, Groceries, &c.; at 12 o'clock, a London-built Stage Coach.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Glass and Earthenware; at 11 o'clock, Stoves, Kitchen Range, Nails, Candle Dippers, Moulds, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Pickles, Vinegar, Oil, Toys, and Fishing Tackle.

MR. RUNDLE.—On the Premises, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Harmonicon, &c.

TO OUR AGENTS.

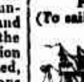
THE Agents of the *Sydney Morning Herald* are particularly requested to furnish statements of Accounts from their respective districts, not later than the 20th instant. They are also urged to furnish the Proprietors with the names of those Subscribers who are in arrear.

SHIPPING ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CHARTERERS, AGENTS, AND OWNERS OF SHIPPING.

IN consequence of disputes, it is especially requested that any advertisement sent to this Office, will name the party to whose account it must be charged.
Sydney Morning Herald Office,
December 8.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(To sail positively on Saturday evening, 23rd instant).



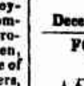
THE *WATERLILY*, 155 tons register, John Hayle, commander. *For freight or passage* apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
8425 JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, AND PORT NICHOLSON.



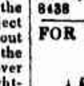
THE BRIG *ITUNA* will sail for the above ports on Sunday, the 24th instant. Apply to
SETTS AND PANTON, or to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 22. 8414

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT,
TO SAIL ON THE 1ST JANUARY.



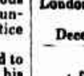
THE FINE NEW SHIP *ORATOR*, A 1, 443 tons, has very superior accommodations for passengers, and will sail on the day above named. For freight or passage apply to Captain Tayt, on board; or to GEORGE THORNTON.
8438 Custom House.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND LONDON.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.



THE FINE BARQUE *FORTITUDE*, A1, George Arbuthnot, commander, has room for three cabin and a few steerage passengers, for the Cape or London. Apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 21. 8415

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE A 1 BARQUE *STANDERINGS*, having all her cargo on board, has room for a few cabin passengers only, and will sail on Tuesday, the 26th instant, wind and weather permitting. Apply to the commander, on board; to Messrs. Appleton and Co.; or R. Grahame, Jamison-street.
8417

PASSENGERS ONLY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE fine A1. SCHOONER *GLENROY*, having the whole of her cargo engaged, and now going on board, will sail positively the first week in January, and has room for a few cabin passengers. Apply to
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO,
8440 Harrington-street.

A CARD.

MR. EDWARDS, Professor of Music, begs respectfully to intimate to his old friends, and the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney generally, that at the suggestion of some of his friends, he has resumed his profession in this town.

As Mr E. will spare no pains to impart to his pupils all the advantages desirable, from his long experience as a teacher of singing, the pianoforte, and the violin, he ventures to hope for as liberal a patronage as he had formerly the honour to enjoy.

Communications left at Mr. Ellard's, Music Saloon George-street, will be immediately attended to. 8403

NOTICE.—MRS. HOSKINGS begs to apprise the Parents of her Pupils that she will be happy to see them at her Ball on the ensuing Twelfth Night.

Mrs. Hoskings' Establishment will re-open on the 8th January next, at her new residence, Castlereagh-street South. 8407

MRS. STEADMAN CHRISTIE (Widow of a Military Officer) takes an early opportunity to intimate, that at the termination of the present vacation she will have two or three VACANCIES for young ladies. The number of boarders being limited to six, it is presumed they would experience every attention to their comfort and general deportment. Most respectable references to the parents of pupils will be given. Day boarders and day pupils received.

Castlereagh-street, exactly opposite the old Court House. 8428

THE Rev. R. T. Bolton, M.A., Hexham, will be prepared to receive into his house, after the vacation, a limited number of pupils. 8400

NOTICE.

C. UNDERWOOD begs to apprise the Inhabitants of Newtown, Cook's River, and the surrounding district, that he intends running a NEW OMNIBUS from the Cook's River Dam to Sydney, daily; starting from the Dam at Eight A.M. precisely, and from the Cricketers's Hotel, Sydney, at Five P.M., when by strict attention he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

P.S.—To commence running on the 26th instant. 8402

TO GINGER-BEER BREWERS, GROCERS, TANNERS, DYERS, DRUGGISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has been honoured with instructions to sell by private contract the following articles, imported by the last arrivals:—
Essence of lemon
Oil of peppermint (English)
Crystallised tartaric acid
Barbadoes ginger
Powdered ginger
Carbonate of soda
Washing soda
Rochelle salts
Carraway seeds
Salad oil in jars
Alum
Rotten-stone
Pearl ashes
Congreve matches
Canary hemp, and rape seeds
Spanish liquorice
Annatto
Bees wax
Chipped logwood
Sugar of lead
Linseed meal
Quinine
Daffy's elixir
Flour of sulphur and milk of sulphur
Butler's extract of sarsaparilla
Sarsaparilla root
With a very extensive assortment of drugs and chemicals, embracing every article required in that department.

ALSO,

Fine flavoured Congou Tea
Superior sherry, in three dozen cases, at reduced prices to meet the depressed state of the times
Ditto, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Champagne, (pink), in one dozen cases
Dunbar's ale, in three dozen casks, at 9s. per dozen
Lemon syrup, in one dozen cases, in fine order
Arrowroot perfectly pure
Coleman's starch.

Any part of the above may be had on very reasonable terms, by application at the office of
GEORGE A. LLOYD.
Bridge-street, December 14. 8442

CHRISTMAS.
FAREWELL TO THE OLD YEAR!

THE undersigned feeling confident that his friends and the public generally must rejoice that this disastrous year is drawing to a close, begs humbly to offer them his services as far as lays in his power, to dispel the general gloom by vending the following articles at prices that will be within every man's reach, viz.:—
Very finest Port, by the single dozen, at 30s.
Ditto ditto, three dozen cases, at 25s.
Second class, by the single dozen, at 18s.
Superior gold coloured Sherry, by the single dozen, from 18s. to 21s.
Superior Bermudez, three dozen cases, at 21s.
Bucellas, very light and fine for table, by single dozen, 16s.
Draught Sherry at 4s. 6d. per gallon
Graham's Oporto wine, three dozen cases, 21s.
Cherry Brandy, in pints, at 16s. per dozen
Ditto ditto, in quarts, at 30s.
Brandy, fine old Cognac, at 18s. per gallon, in bottle 21s.
Gin, finest Schiedam, four gallon cases, at 18s per gallon
Rum, fine pine apple, at 12s. 6d per gallon
And every other stimulant equally low, at the City Depot,
HENRY FISHER,
Customs' Buildings.
December 22. 8435

MUTTON HAMS.

ONE thousand fine smoked MUTTON HAMS, on Sale at the City Depot,
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot, Customs' Buildings.
December 22. 8434

PRIME IRISH MESS PORK, FOR CHRISTMAS.

200 BARRELS Prime IRISH MESS PORK, warranted, at Two Pounds per barrel, Cash.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot, Customs' Buildings.
December 22. 8433

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND WHEAT.

A CHOICE SAMPLE on Sale for Cash, at
HENRY FISHER'S,
City Depot, Customs' Buildings.
December 22. 8432

COCOA NUTS.

2000, TWO THOUSAND COCOA NUTS.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depot, Customs' Buildings.
December 22. 8431

PRIME DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

A FEW CASKS of Dunbar's Bottled Cider, in three dozen packages, being in prime condition, on sale at the Stores of
L. AND S. SPYER,
8429 Queen's-place.

NOW LANDING,

DUNBAR'S ALE
Ditto Porter
Batson's ditto
Byas's ale and porter
Harper's ditto
Pouchong tea
Cases hats, hosiery, &c.
Superior pale sherry, in cases quarter-casks, hogsheads, and butts; and port.

The undersigned requests those who admire a glass of good sherry to supply themselves early. Parties who have had a regular supply for the last twelve years still continuing their support, is a proof of its admired qualities.
A. POLACK,
8447 Late Bank of Australia.

SUPERIOR HATS.

JUST RECEIVED, per *Andromeda* and *Adrastus*, a fresh supply of very superior London best quality Waterproof Hats of the last fashion, which will be sold at 18s. each, Cash.
At UTHER'S,
8413 87, Pitt-street.

SHEEP MEDICINE.

THE Undersigned has on SALE, at his Stores, Bridge-street—
Corrosive sublimate
Mercurial ointment
Arsenic
Bluestone

At reduced prices, to meet the depressed state of the times. Settlers will do well to make early application.
GEORGE A. LLOYD.
Bridge-street, December 14. 8414

CARBONATE OF SODA, and TARTARIC ACID, in small kegs, on sale at the stores of
GEORGE A. LLOYD.
Bridge-street December 21. 8443

ENGLISH OAKUM, AND MANILA CORDAGE.

ON SALE, at the stores of the Undersigned, English Oakum at 34s. per cwt, Manilla Cordage, 24s. ditto
WYER,
8409 Castlereagh-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ON hand, and for sale by the undersigned:—
Three hundred boxes Muscatel raisins in prime condition
Ship biscuit and London confectionary
One case lozenges, and 8 cases mustard
Prime Yorkshire hams just landed
Manila and Batavia Sugars
Black tea, pepper, coffee, mace, cloves, &c.
Superior No 4 Manila cigars, ex *Alert*
Liverpool salt in bags
Grocers', hosiers', and blotting paper
Soda, crystals and Congreve matches
Beer machines and essence of lemon
Canary, hemp, coriander, and rape seed
Fifty boxes sealing wax and mould candles
Liverpool soap of superior quality
Sheet lead, 5, 6, 7, and 8 lbs.
Bar, bolt, rod, and pig iron
Assorted hoop, sheet, and best crown iron
Best spades and shovels, Nos. 2, 3, and 4
Nails of every description, ploughshares, &c.
Anchors and chains of all sizes
Best hemp woolpacks, 10 lbs.
Brown and bleached canvas
Tarpaulins and cheese cloth
Assorted buntin, Ensigns and Union Jacks
Three bushel bags and hemp twilled sacking
Candlewick and tobacco pipes
Raw and boiled linseed oil, in cans
Assorted varnish, rosin, and glue
Sixty-nine packages drugs, got up expressly for this market
Forty-nine packages assorted earthenware
Assorted and white paints
Eight casks dry white lead
Fluid magnesia and apothecary's glassware
Twenty nine packages assorted glassware
Blasting and cannister gunpowder
Paper hangings, pearl shirt buttons
Copper sheathing, from 18 oz upwards
Copper sheathing nails 1 in., 1¼ in., and 2¼ in.
Pots and saucepans, assorted
Assorted hardware and cutlery
Drab carriage cloth and coach lace binding
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes
Waterproof cloaks, capes, and assorted ribbons
Gentlemen's black and white superfine hats
Bamboo hats and assorted milinery
Prints and handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the New Zealand and South Sea trade
One piano, a long boat, and gig
Sixty hogsheads Elliott's brown stout
Two hundred and fifty casks bott'ed ale and porter
Gin in whole cased cases
B. P. rum, 6 @ 10 O. P.
Otard's brandy, in hogsheads
Golden and pale sherry, in cases
Port and Madeira wine in cases
Champagne in baskets, pints, and quarts
Sicily red wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Sherry in quarter-casks
Port wine in hogsheads and quarter-casks

LIKEWISE,

A complete assortment of dry goods, comprising almost every article in the trade now in demand and suited for the summer season.
&c., &c., &c.
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
8419 Harrington-street.

TO GENTLEMEN NEWLY ARRIVED IN THE COLONY.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, begs to call the attention of respectable immigrants to the following eligible property, viz.:—
A neat weather-boarded Cottage, at Balmain, consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, and small kitchen, with a garden, about one-third of an acre: the whole paled in. The furniture may be had with it.

Persons wishing to avoid the proverbially high rents of Sydney, or to invest their money so as to bring in good interest, are invited to avail themselves of this chance, as the Cottage, Land, and Furniture, will be sold at a low price for CASH, being the property of a gentleman intending to leave for England immediately.

Application to be made to W. H. Chapman, City Auctioneer, George-street; or to the present occupant, on the premises. 8419

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Hysonskin Tea, at 20s. per quarter-chest
Hysonskin Tea, ex *Kelso*, at £3 10s. per chest
Sperm Candles, 1s. 8d. per lb., by the box 1s. 6d. per lb.
English Loaf Sugar 4½d. per lb.; at
THOMAS R. COATES'S,
58, George-street, opposite the Markets.
8448

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,
Truman's best double Stout and Ale, just landed, at very reduced prices
Barret's Twist
Woolpacks
8411 GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.

CATTLE STATION.

THE undersigned has for sale, by private contract, a very excellent cattle station, together with a mixed herd depasturing thereon. For full particulars apply to
THOMAS S. MORT,
8455 Auctioneer and Broker.

TO CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, EX "ANDROMEDA."

IF the entries of the undermentioned Goods be not passed at once, they will be entered and stored by the undersigned at the expense and risk of the concerned.
B in diamond, § 1-50.
Fifty firkins Butter, shipped by Allen and Anderson.
COOPER AND HOLT,
8424 Agents.

IN THE ESTATE OF BRISBANE ROBERTSON.

A DIVIDEND of four shillings and ninepence half-penny in the pound, in the above Estate, is now payable at the office of the undersigned
SAUL LYONS, Trustee, Pitt-street.
Sydney, December 20. 8418

ESTATE OF GEORGE SMYTH.

CREDITORS who have proved in the above Estate, may receive a first dividend of eight-pence in the pound, on application at the Office of
R. M. ROBEY.
King-street, Commercial Wharf,
December 21. 8426

NOTICE.

PERSONS forwarding Cattle for the purpose of being impounded, are requested to send a description of the same, specifying the number and kind, the name of the owner or supposed owner—or that he is wholly unknown, the place where the cattle were trespassing, and the amount of damages claimed: by virtue of the 8th section of the Impounding Act.

No cattle can in future be received at the pound unless accompanied with such description.
S. BENNETT,
Poundkeeper.
Muswellbrook, December 14. 8399

ALL Accounts against the barque *CHRISTIANA*, Captain Lyell, are requested to be sent in, in duplicate, to the undersigned, To-Day.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8401 No. 1, Lower George-street.

A WIDOW LADY wishes Board and Lodging in a quiet Tradesman's family, (not a general Boarding and Lodging House nor School). The terms must be moderate, as a comfortable bed room only is required. Letters only (post paid), addressed to A. B. C., to be left at Mr. Goodwin's, surgeon, Hunter-street, near George-street 8417

TO BOATBUILDERS AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a (30-foot) Whale Boat, to land cargo, and lined on the inside; must be had cheap.
JOHN ALGER,
8416 82, George-street.

WANTED, immediately, a man Cook, liberal wages will be given to one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at Mr. Davies's, Australian Hotel, Lower George-street. 8456

WANTED, a groom to take charge of an active horse in the country; none need apply who cannot produce testimonials of character and competency. Apply to Henry Ferris, York-street. 8423

WANTED, a man to assist in an orchard; also, a stout lad to make himself generally useful. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 8446

UNEMPLOYED.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man is anxious to obtain a situation as Clerk or Storekeeper. Country preferred; the advertiser is respectably connected, remuneration secondary. Further information on application to
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.
8445 General Agency Office, Phillip-street.

REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Mrs. Cope's paddock, Windsor, on the night of the 19th or 20th instant, a dark brown Mare, black points, about fourteen hands high, branded W on the off shoulder, age seven years, with a foal, about two months old, by her side. One Pound reward will be given to any one bringing her to the undersigned (the owner), if strayed; and if stolen, Three Pounds reward will be given to any one giving information to prosecute to conviction the offender.
JOSEPH PLUNKETT.
Windsor, December 20. 8408

OFFICES TO LET, IN PITT-STREET.

THOSE now occupied by Mr. C. H. Chambers will be vacant on 13th January, 1844. Also, two rooms, with the use of kitchen, and a large cellar, either with or without the offices. Inquire of Mrs. Pierson, No. 4 on the premises. 8406

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that capital stone house, with stores behind, No. 44, Lower George street, Sydney; rent £160 per annum. Apply to Mr. Prout, Sheriff's Office. 8405

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF SALE TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT begs to inform the above, that in consequence of not being able to clear off all the goods advertised, will sell the remainder of the choicest goods THIS DAY, at ten o'clock precisely, as per advertisement.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING, at his Mart, King-street,
One cask bronze table lamps
One case muskets
One case toys
Three boxes silk shawls
With a great variety of good household furniture and sundries
Terms at sale. 8457

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST SALE OF SUMMER GOODS FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 22nd of December, at Ten o'clock precisely,
The following rich assortment of Summer Goods:—
One case rich assorted silk and satin parasols
One case rich printed Balzorine dresses
One ditto rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case rich tarlatan dresses
Two cases white checked and French spot muslin dresses
One case fine 6-4 jacconet muslin
One case sewed and treble tucked dresses
One case blond laces, edgings, figured and plain bobbin nets, Valenciennes laces, &c., &c., &c.
One case ladies' double netted silk gloves and mits
Two cases fine white checked muslins
Two trunks ladies' white satteen stays, French made
One case rich printed silk and wool challis
One case 4-4 rough brown holland
One case 4-4 dressed ditto ditto
Two cases white Barnsley linen drill
One case gents' superior India rubber braces
One ditto white and coloured cotton netted braces
One case fine white linen table cloths, from 8-4 to 16-4
One case fine 3-4 diaper
One case 100 yards coloured reel cotton
One case 100 yards white ditto
One case 200 yards white ditto
One case whited brown thread
One case Aberdeen dowlas
One case Derby dowlas
One case 72 inch bleached sheeting
One bale 72 inch grey sheeting
One bale 65 inch ditto
One bale 62 inch ditto
One bale 33 inch grey domestics
One bale 26 ditto ditto
One case rich assorted ladies' reticules
One case Ayrshire needle-worked assorted collars, insertions, trimmings, and infant robes
One case white India book muslins
One case assorted coloured Parisians
Three cases fine Merino bordered shawls, assorted sizes
One case rich brocade French silk shawls
Two bales super calicoes, Manchester make
One bale ditto ditto, Scotch make
One bale ditto shirtings
Two cases assorted white, green, and amber lenos
Two cases British corahs
One case assorted ribbons, new styles
One case 3-4 white linen diaper
Two cases assorted haberdashery, got up expressly for this market
One case printed lama shawls
One case checked trousers
One case brown linen drill
One case each, black and coloured thread
One case white rolled jacconets
One case assorted coloured ditto
One case men's printed cotton handkerchiefs
One case printed cotton shawls
One bale regatta shirts
Two trunks white shirts
With other sundry lots.
Terms at sale. 8449

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,
One large six tune musical box
Two large four-tune ditto
Two small six-tune ditto, in tin cases
Six small two-tune ditto.

These boxes are not surpassed by any in the colony for brilliancy of tone and selection of pieces. 8452

WINES, SPIRITS, AND ALES.
EXPRESSLY FOR CHRISTMAS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd December, at half-past twelve o'clock precisely,
Six cases Champagne, three dozen each
Sixteen cases Champagne, three dozen each
Twenty casks Dunbar's Ale and Porter
Twenty cases Harper's London Bottled Sherry
Twenty cases Harper's London Bottled Port, full flavour
Fifteen cases Claret, two dozen pints each
Twelve casks Hebblewhite's Pale Ale, three dozen each
Fifty dozen Byas's Ale
Three certificates of hogsheads superior Rum, 10 O. P.
Three certificates of Brandy
Three certificates of Case Gin.

The above being expressly for private families, none but the best description of Wines, &c, will be offered on this day.
Terms at sale 8454

BELL'S LUCIFER MATCHES.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant at eleven o'clock,
About sixty gross Bell's lucifer matches, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

Six hundred pounds red bottling wax, in 50 lb. packages.

LIKEWISE,

A lot of good furniture, removed for convenience of sale, particulars of which will appear in Saturday's *Herald*.
Terms at sale. 8451

FINE FLOUR.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd December, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,
About two tons fine flour, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 8450

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY AND BRITISH PLATE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction at his Rooms, George street, on SATURDAY, at eleven o'clock,
Twelve sets superior ivory balance handled knives and forks, fifty pieces
Six sets white bone handled knives and forks, fifty pieces
Six dozen table knives and forks
Twenty dozen British plate table spoons
Twenty seven dozen British plate dessert forks
Six dozen plated on steel nut-crackers
Six cards scissors
Twelve dozen sugar tongs
Twelve dozen sauce ladles
Two dozen plated on steel soup ladles
Three dozen fish knives and butter knives
Three dozen plated on steel grape scissors,
Terms at sale. 8453

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAS. WALLER, CABINETMAKER, OF PITT-STREET.
(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17)

MR. J. WALLER will sell by auction, on the premises, opposite Messrs. R. Bourne and Co.'s, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant,

The remainder of the Stock in Trade of the above estate, comprising—
Telescope dining tables
D tables
Cheffioniers
Sideboards
Cane-seated chairs
Hair-seated ditto
Couches
Book-cases
Dressing tables
Wash-stands, &c. &c.

AFTER WHICH,

About 2000 feet rosewood, and
A great variety of cedar, in boards.
W. NEIL MONIES,
8430 Trustee.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

TO BUILDERS, CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock,
Two very handsome drawing-room stoves
One kitchen range, with oven, &c., complete
Two casks one-inch clasp nails
Eight candle dippers, on a patent principle
One wick Windsor ditto
Twenty-one candle moulds.
Terms, cash. 8412

FURNITURE SALE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd December, at eleven o'clock,
The weekly collection of furniture, consisting of—Sideboards, sofas, wardrobes, bedsteads, chests of drawers, chairs, tables, cheffioneers, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A general assortment of merchandise.
Terms, cash. 8437

SATURDAY'S SALE.

SOUTH SEA ISLAND TRADE, AND IN DEMAND AT HONGKONG.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL PERCUSSION AND FLINT GUNS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY next, the 23rd day of December, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,
Case R, in diamond, 2 outside—
Two flint guns double bridle, roller locks
Four percussion guns, ribbed barrel, mountings, &c.
Two flint guns, raised pan locks
Four percussion guns, long strops, &c.
Two Rifle guns, real twist barrels, patent
Three ditto ditto, very superior finished
Four flint carbines, double-bridled locks,
Terms, cash. 8430

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN FORRESTER, WATCHMAKER, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, George-street, at eleven o'clock precisely,
All right, title, and interest, of the trustees of the above named John Forrester, in and to those excellent business premises, situate in George-street, Sydney, immediately opposite Saint Andrew's Cathedral, now leased from Mr. Robert Cooper, at the extremely low rent of £100 a year. Date of Lease, 1st of January, 1840, for seven years.
Terms at sale. 8420

NAILS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
Seven casks, each containing two cwt., 2, 2½, and 3 inch nails.
Terms—Cash. 8422

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, sideboards, reclining Chairs, &c, &c,
ALSO,
Two Iron Chests.
Terms—Cash. 8421

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th December, 1843, at ten o'clock, on account of the Accountant General of Her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of Stores from the male convict ships *Orator* and *Henrietta*,
Biscuit, Raisins, Scotch Barley, Wine Staves, Heading, Iron Hoops, Bread Bags, Deal Fittings, Old Lead and Iron, Hospital Furniture, Clothing, &c. 8410

TO PUBLICANS, TAVERN KEEPERS, AND OTHERS.
Now Landing,
PRIME DEVONSHIRE CIDER AND BOTTLED ALE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte place, on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at eleven o'clock precisely:—
Twenty-five barrels prime Devonshire cider
Also:
Nine casks Dunbar's bottled ale, 4 dozen each.
Terms at sale. 8274

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
A GRANT FROM THE CROWN.
THE EQUITY OF REDEMPTION OF TWO-FIFTH SHARES,
Being the shares of Macquarie and Campbell Leverton Macdonald,
IN THOSE PREMISES SITUATED AND KNOWN AS
No. 81, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
Now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Perkins, Draper, Haberdasher, &c.,
AT A RENTAL OF £400 PER ANNUM:
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely.

THESE premises being in a first-rate situation, in the heart of the City, it is unnecessary to give further particulars than the description as given in the title deeds, viz.:—
"All those thirty-nine and a half rods of ground, situate and lying in the City of Sydney, bounded on the south side by the lines west one and one quarter degree north seventy-three and one-half feet; on the west or front side by George-street, bearing north four degrees west sixty three feet; on the north side by a line east one-half degree north one hundred and seventy-eight feet; and on the east side by the springs running to the Tanks: granted to one Hugh Macdonald, by grant dated the twentieth day of May, 1819, under the hand of His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie, then Governor of, and under the seal of the colony. And also, all that messuage, dwelling-house, work-shops, outbuildings, and premises, now standing and being thereon.
Terms at sale. 8441

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, December 20, 1843.
Devlin *v.* Moffatt.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a pony bridle and saddle, one cow, and a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
8380 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st December, 1843.
Johnson *v.* Cochrane.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant in and to all that piece of land, situate and being in the parish of Liberty Plains, county of Cumberland, part and parcel of six hundred and fourteen acres granted by the Crown to John Lewis Spencer, by deed dated May 7, 1838, containing by admeasurement thirty eight acres one rood and twenty-two perches: bounded on the east by a reserved road, half a chain wide, bearing north ten chains; on the north by land dividing it from other part of six hundred and fourteen acres, bearing west thirty-eight chains fifty links; on the west by a line dividing it from John Thomas Campbell's one thousand acres, bearing south ten chains; and on the south by a line dividing it from other part of said six hundred and fourteen acres sold to Mr. Perry, and E. H. Statham, bearing east thirty-eight chains, fifty links to the commencing corner. Unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
8191 Under Sheriff.

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COUNCIL PAPERS.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE DEFICIENCIES IN THE ESTIMATES FOR 1842.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed 10th November, 1842, to consider, "The statement laid before the Council, of sums appropriated for the service of the year 1842, but not expended; and of sums required to supply deficiencies in the amounts appropriated for certain departments and services for that year;" having heard the evidence adduced relative to the several items contained in the said statement, and having duly considered the matters to them referred, have agreed to the following Report.

It would appear that up to the passing of the Act of Parliament, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 96, which took effect in this colony only during the last year of the Government of Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., the appropriation of the public revenue was, at the discretion of the Governor for the time being, but subject to the control of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Notwithstanding, however, that the above Act vested such power of appropriation in the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council established under that Act, the virtual appropriation of the public revenue still continued, in defiance of law, in the Governor alone, until the close of the administration of General Darling, who does not appear to have deemed it necessary to submit to the Legislative Council, having co-ordinate authority with himself, a single Act of Appropriation, properly so called; although in an ordinance passed during his Government, intituled "An Act for confirming certain rates and duties heretofore levied and collected in the colony, and for continuing the like rates and duties until further provision shall be made," a clause was introduced as well evidently to cover his past unauthorised expenditure of the public moneys, as to sanction the like illegal appropriation for the future, enacting that all and every the rates and duties mentioned in that ordinance, (being in fact the whole amount of the then revenue of the colony) should be levied, collected, and applied in the like manner, as the same had been heretofore respectively levied, collected, and applied. This ordinance thus served at once as an indemnity for all such past appropriations, and as an authority for all future; and under the cover of it the whole of the public revenue continued to be disbursed by General Darling during the residue of his Government,—in such way, however, it would seem, as the Lords of the Treasury dictated. From the period, however, of the succession of Sir Richard Bourke to the Government, the constitutional practice of a regular annual Appropriation Act was introduced, and has since been continued without interruption.

The statement referred to your Committee consists of various amounts, which may be classified under the following heads.

1. Sums appropriated for certain departments, but not expended.

2. Sums appropriated for certain services, but not expended.

3. Sums expended in excess of the appropriation for certain authorised services.

4. Sums expended without any authority or sanction of the Legislative Council.

The non-expenditure of sums voted for the purposes specified in the first and second of these heads would not have called for any comment from your Committee, if such non-expenditure had arisen either from any well-grounded apprehensions on the part of the Executive Government of serious defalcations in the public revenue, or from the extravagant rates of the contracts tendered for acceptance. Your Committee are, however, of opinion, that the public has a right to expect that the estimates of the revenue and expenditure should be framed with sufficient accuracy and circumspection to preclude all probability of the public income at any time falling short of the public disbursements.

Neither would your Committee have deemed any strong animadversion called for, in reference to the 3rd head of this statement, if the excess of expenditure over the sums appropriated could have been considered as the mere result of unforeseen contingencies; but the serious amount of the item (£21,537 13s. 2d.) precludes any such supposition, and renders it an indispensable duty on the part of your Committee to express a hope that such an excess of expenditure over appropriation, even for authorised services, will not again occur, in direct contravention, as it undoubtedly has been, of the Act of Parliament.

Your Committee are the more anxious to impress on your Honorable Council, the extreme importance of laying down some rigid rule for the prevention of any such serious excesses of expenditure over the sums voted for specific services, inasmuch as it appears from the table of sums appropriated to supply deficiencies from the year 1835 to 1842, referred to in the evidence of the Auditor-General, that in the first year of the Government of Sir George Gipps, Knt., the excess of expenditure over the appropriation for the public service amounted to £10,201 17s. 10d., whilst in the last year of the same table such excess had reached the alarming amount of £29,235 16s. 10d. Your Committee fear that this rapid and serious encroachment on the powers of the Legislative body, then in existence, is to be traced to the constitution of that body, and to the facility which the Executive Government, up to the present time, have experienced in obtaining votes of appropriation to supply deficiencies, and thus to cover expenditures which rendered the form of applying for such votes, from year to year, a mere matter of annual routine.

The fourth head, however, of these classifications shows that deviations from the law have occurred of a still more serious character. It would seem that the public moneys have not been merely expended in excess of appropriations, or not expended because they did not exist, or because the extravagance of contracts precluded their expenditure with a due regard to public economy—it is proved from the statement itself, which has been referred to your Committee, as well as from the evidence adduced, that the public funds, deliberately recommended by the Government for specific services, and appropriated by the Council to these services, have been diverted from these, their legitimate objects, to others totally unauthorised; and for which no specific votes were either previously asked or sanctioned. Nor has this system of unwarranted appropriation of the public revenue stopped here. That revenue has been applied even to purposes to which it was not applicable, as for instance, the making of roads, through waste lands not alienated by the Crown; and the payment of debentures, both of which expenditures were properly chargeable on the land fund. On this latter item alone it is admitted, in the Governor's explanatory minute, that a sum amounting to £27,500 was applied, during the present year, without any authority from the Legislative Council, and notwithstanding that these debentures, on the face of them, purport to be payable from the land fund only.

While your Committee, on the one hand, are impelled by an imperative sense of duty, to express their disapprobation of these various irregularities, and more especially of the disregard of constitutional precedents evinced by an appropriation of the public revenue to objects thus wholly unauthorised, and to which, in the instances last alluded to, it was also inapplicable, irregularities, which, if suffered to pass unnoticed, and to be drawn into precedent, would, obviously render your Honorable Council a mere dead letter in the charter of our constitution—they consider it, on the other hand, but an act of justice to the Executive Government to state, that some of these unauthorised appropriations arose out of contingencies which were not foreseen, and which rendered such appropriations to a certain extent unavoidable.

While your Committee feel bound to admit the validity of this excuse, as far as it goes, they are the less disposed to give their unqualified sanction to such encroachments on the part of the Executive upon the co-ordinate authority of the Legislative Council, inasmuch as it is distinctly stated in the evidence of the Colonial Secretary, that it is not considered that any responsibility attaches to any of the heads of the Colonial departments, as the responsible advisers of the Governor for the time being; and that consequently, all legal responsibility for his acts (whatever may be its amount) rests with the Governor himself, who, according to the decisions in the Courts at Westminster Hall, cannot be made amenable to law within the precincts of his Government. As long as this state of the law, therefore, continues, it must be obvious there is no security that this co-ordinate authority may not be treated with the same disregard for the future as it has been in times past.

It is true, undoubtedly, that for any gross malversation of the public revenue, an impeachment would lie in England. Still this remedy is too remote, precarious, and expensive, to form, in itself, a sufficient barrier in the colonies, against the usurpations of the Executive authority; and before colonial governments can be clothed with a due share of constitutional responsibility, the head of each must be surrounded with responsible advisers, who should control its acts, and be themselves responsible for its measures, in the same way as the ministers of the Crown are responsible for the acts of the Crown in England. Until such a system is established by law, there can be no well-founded hope that constitutional Government will take deep root in any of the colonies.

Your Committee, in making these observations on the several matters thus referred to them, have no intention to impute to the present head of the Executive any improper or corrupt motives in the unauthorised expenditures of the public moneys, which have been already adverted to. They are, on the contrary, willing to exonerate the Governor from any such imputation. But they nevertheless feel, that the manifest inconveniences of passing over lightly so many unauthorised appropriations of the public revenue, are of too grave a nature, and pregnant with so many and such obvious abuses, in the present state of almost utter irresponsibility thrown around the head of the Government, within the limits of his jurisdiction, to justify the passing of a formal Act of Indemnity for the various unauthorised expenditures enumerated in the statement thus submitted for their Report; and it is a matter of doubt with them even whether they ought to recommend to your Honorable Council a restrospective vote of appropriation to ratify such expenditures. Upon mature consideration, however, of the whole matter, and upon the express understanding that all sums heretofore taken from the general revenue, and applied to objects properly chargeable on the land fund, shall be refunded to the general revenue, as soon as possible, your Committee do not consider that any further opposition should be made to the retrospective Act of Appropriation which is now solicited at the hands of the Council.

RICHARD WINDEYER,
Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, 13th December, 1843.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Horatio Nelson Carrington, a single meeting: R. Wood, £13 10s. 6d.; R. and J. Bicknell, £6 11s. 3d.; Thomas Petty, £62 1s. 8d.; J. Westmore, £9 13s.

In the estate of Donald Kennedy. £21 2s. 6d.

In the estate of James Mohan, a second meeting: Carr, Rogers, and Owen, £92 17s. 11d.; H. M'Keon, (rent), £2 3s.; R. Pyle, £3 16s.; J. Fitzpatrick, £6 5s.; J. R. Robinson, £13 4s.; the estate of W. Freeland, £2 7s. 5d.; J. Colman, £3 11s. 6d.

In the estate of James M'Beth, a single meeting: M. Reynolds, £47s.; W. J. Gibbes, £16 10d.; J. Dillon, £19 11s. 5d.; the meeting allowed this insolvent to retain his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Alexander William Hoyle, a single meeting: J. Aylward, £11 14s.; F. Mitchell, £8 5s.

In the estate of James Meadows, a single meeting was held, but no claims were proved.

In the estate of James Slack, a single meeting: E. Lotze, £32 14s. 10d.; R. Cooper and Co., £48 13s. 6d.; Thacker, Mason, and Co., £52 7s. 4d.; the late firm of Newnham and Tooth, £39 16s. 6d.

In the estate of Edgar Hyland, a single meeting: W. T. Foster, £77 9s. 4d.

In the estate of John Ogle, a single meeting: J. Murphy, £10; R. J. Woods, £36 1s. 8d.; Samuel Burge, £3; S. Hill, £4 7s. 6d.; P. Long, £72 3s. 2d.; A. Lenehan, £39 3s. 2d.; E. Tapp, £9 1s.; J. and W. Byrnes, £26 5s. 9d.; M. Byrne, £6. This insolvent was allowed to retain his wearing apparel.

In the estate of John Loveridge, a single meeting: Pite and Preston, £3 8s. 4d.; A. and S. Lyons, £3 10s.; S. Lyons, £60; the late firm of Newnham and Tooth, £32 1s. 10d. The meeting was then adjourned until the 10th of January.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Samuel Owen, a second meeting, at ten o'clock
William Tuck, a special meeting, at eleven.
J. T. Hughes, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past eleven.

MEETINGS FOR TO MORROW.

William Tucker and Co., a third meeting, at ten o'clock.
James Cullen, a special meeting, at half-past ten.
Edward Kennedy, a single meeting, at eleven.
Thomas Cowper, a single meeting, at half-half-past eleven.
John Lynch and Robert Hollindale, a single meeting, at noon.
John Otto and Patrick Otto, a single meeting, at half-past twelve.
George Muckle, a single meeting, at one.
George Payne, a first meeting, at half-past one.
At Maitland.—A special meeting in the estate of Larkin Foreman, at ten.

NEW INSOLVENT.—The following estate was sequestrated yesterday, on petition and affidavit, viz.:—Alexander M'Lean, formerly of George-street, baker, latterly of Prince-street, and lastly of Woolloomooloo, out of business. This being the second sequestration under the Act, the schedule merely disclosed debts to the amounts of £1217.

CITY COUNCIL.

Report from the By-Law Committee, read in Council, Monday, 18th December, 1843.

AT a meeting of the By-Law Committee, held in the Town Clerk's Office on Wednesday evening, 13th December, instant, at two o'clock.

Present,—Alderman Allen, in the Chair; Councillors, Thurlow, Coyle, and Neal, and the City Solicitor.

The CHAIRMAN laid before the Meeting the draft of a By-Law, prepared by the City Solicitor, by order of your Committee, for regulating the traffic on the Market Wharf, in the City of Sydney. The By-Law was read clause by clause, and the appended schedule of dues to be paid for landing colonial and foreign produce on the wharf, approved by your Committee, who now beg to submit the draft to the Council for their consideration.

Your Committee, at the same time, on considering the delay that had taken place in passing the By-laws for regulating the Markets, which had lain so long dormant on the table of the Council, and from several valuable suggestions by the Clerks of the Market, who were examined by your Committee, came to the resolution of suggesting to the Council the propriety of recommitting these By laws. Since the period when these were originally submitted to the Council, your Committee have had much experience, and many suggestions which they consider of importance to be acted on; and with the assistance of the City Solicitor, they hope, if the laws be recommitted, to send them back to the Council in an improved shape. Your Committee are induced to recommend this course to be adopted from the conviction that it will not only relieve the Council from trouble, but tend materially to accelerate the passing of these laws, a measure of so much importance to the citizens, and so beneficial to the revenue of the Corporation.

As a considerable time, however, must still elapse before these laws can be acted on, and as the City Solicitor assured the Committee that the Markets would soon be empty unless some measures were adopted to protect the stallholders from the system of hawking which was increasing so rapidly, your Committee would recommend to the Council the propriety and necessity of authorising the Clerk of the George-street Market to proceed at once against all parties infringing the Market Regulations.

Your Committee are also of opinion that no time should be lost in obtaining from the Government a formal grant of the Markets in favour of the Corporation; to prevent any disputes on the subject in future.

GEORGE ALLEN, Chairman.

December 15, 1843.

A By-law for regulating the Traffic on the Market Wharf, in the City of Sydney.

Whereas by an Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, passed in the third year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the better preservation of the ports, harbours, havens, roadsteads, channels, navigable creeks, and rivers, in New South Wales, and the better regulation of shipping in the same," it is amongst other things enacted: That if any ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stone, wreck, or filth, be landed from any ship, boat, or other vessel, upon any public pier, quay, or other place used for the landing of goods or passengers, or any place in which ballast, rubbish, gravel, earth, stone, wreck, or filth, shall by a public notice be prohibited to be laid, and the same shall not be removed to the place or places, especially appointed for the depository thereof, within twenty-four hours after the same shall have been landed, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay a penalty therein mentioned. And whereas by a certain other Act of the said Governor and Council, passed in the fourth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, and intituled "an Act for regulating the Police in the Town and Port of Sydney, and for the removing and preventing nuisances and obstructions therein," it is amongst other things (after reciting the said provision in the before-mentioned Act, and that it is expedient that the Pier or Quay situated in Darling Harbour, commonly known by the name of the Market Wharf, be placed under the direction of the Justices in the now reciting Act mentioned, and be subject to such rules and regulations as should be by them made for enforcing the said recited Act,) enacted that it shall be lawful for any two or more Justices appointed under the now reciting Act, to make and appoint such rules and regulations, and the same from time to time to alter and vary as occasion shall require, for enforcing and carrying into effect the said provisions of the said recited Act, and for the maintenance of good order, cleanliness, and convenience, on and at the said Market Wharf, and such rules and regulations to enforce by imposing fines and penalties for the violation thereof in manner therein mentioned.

And whereas, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, H. C. Wilson, C. Windeyer, and E. A. Slade, three of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace appointed under the said last recited Act, did make and appoint certain rules and regulations in pursuance of the provisions thereof. And whereas by an Act of the said Governor and Council, passed in the sixth year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and entituled, "an Act to declare the town of Sydney to be a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that from and after the passing thereof, the regulations respecting the Market Wharf, in the city of Sydney, contained in the second hereinbefore recited Act, should remain in force only until the same may be varied or altered by any by-law or laws passed, as in and by the said now reciting Act is thereinafter provided by the Council of the said city. And whereas it is expedient to make other rules and regulations in lieu of the said rules and regulations of the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1834. Be it therefore ordered, declared, and enacted, by the Council of the said city in Council assembled, that from and after the next, the said rules and regulations of the twentieth day of October, A.D. 1834, shall cease and be void, and the following rules shall be substituted in lieu thereof.

II. The said Market Wharf shall be divided, by the City Surveyor, into three lots, to be numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3, with the respective water frontages of feet, which subdivision shall be subject to the allowance and confirmation of the Council of the said city.

III. After such division shall have been so allowed and confirmed, one of such divisions (that is to say, the division numbered 1,) shall be used exclusively by the licensed watermen or owners of ferry boats, for the purpose of landing or taking off passengers; the division number 2 shall be reserved exclusively for the loading and unloading of timber; and the division number 3 shall be reserved exclusively for the loading and unloading of all other articles not heretofore provided for; and any person who shall offend against this regulation shall forfeit and pay, on conviction for every offence, any sum not more than twenty shillings.

IV. No goods shall be carried to or from the wharf between sunset and sunrise, except by passengers to or in the ferry boats, under a penalty of not more than twenty shillings, for every offence, to be paid by the party so carrying such goods.

V. No timber or other bulky article shall be allowed to remain on the wharf within twenty feet of the water's edge, longer than the time absolutely necessary to remove the same, under a penalty of not more than twenty shillings for each offence.

VI. It shall be lawful for the wharfinger to apprehend all loose, idle, drunken, or disorderly persons, whom he shall find loitering on the said wharf, and who shall not depart on being requested by him so to do, or any person who shall be guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct, or who shall make use of any blasphemous or abusive language on the said wharf, and every such person to deliver into the custody of any constable, in order that such person may be secured and brought before a Justice of the City to be dealt with according to law, and the penalty for every such offence shall be, a fine of not more than twenty shillings.

VII. From and after the first day of January next, the fees in the schedule annexed, shall be paid at the said wharf to the wharfinger, to be appointed by the Council of the said City, who shall be authorised to receive the same.

Schedule.

Scale of dues to be paid for landing at the Market Wharf of colonial produce:

	s.	d.
Sheet bark, per dozen, or for any quantity under a dozen	0	3
Tanners' bark, per ton	1	0
Beef, mutton, or pork, per tierce or cask	0	2
Beef, per carcass, or less quantity	0	2
Mutton or pork, ditto ditto	0	0½
Bricks, tiles, and slates, per 1000	1	0
Brooms, per dozen	0	1
Cheese, butter, and lard, per cwt. or less quantity	0	1
Grain, per bushel	0	0½
Sawn timber, and timber in logs, per hundred	0	1
Flour, per ton	1	0
Fruit, green or dried, per bushel or basket	0	1
Hides, each	0	1
Laths and shingles, per 1000	0	1
Pigs, each	0	1
Poultry, per dozen	0	2
Firewood, per ton	0	2
Potatoes, or other vegetables, per cart load or less quantity	0	3
Lime, charcoal, or ashes, per 20 bushels, or less quantity	0	3
Posts and rails, per 100	0	3
Palings, per 100	0	1
Fish, per boat load or less quantity	1	0

One shilling per day to be charged for each boat remaining after the first day.

If foreign produce, half to be added to the above charges.

Report from the Water Committee, read in Council, Friday, 15th December, 1843.

AT a meeting of the Water Committee, held in the Town Hall, on Friday, 15th December, instant, at 5, p.m.; Present—Alderman Macdermott (in the chair); Councillors Brown, Driver, Woolley; and the City Surveyor.

A tracing of the plan of the city was laid before the meeting, and examined with reference to the number and disposal of the fountains at present erected in the different streets of the city. These fountains, it was considered by your Committee, were erected solely for the purpose of supplying the poorer part of the community, who were not able to pay for water; but this privilege is now so much abused, that your Committee think some stringent measures should be taken at once, by the Council, to prevent the abuse in future. Your Committee have no wish to throw any obstacles in the way of continuing a gratuitous supply of water to the poorer inhabitants; but, on examining the distribution of the fountains, they are of opinion that the one in Clarence-street, about the middle of the Barrack wall, the one at the junction of Fort and Windmill streets, and the one at the junction of George and Fort streets, may be stopped without inflicting any injury or material inconvenience on the public. The former is contiguous to the fountain at Soldier's Point, and the one in Sussex and Erskine streets; and the latter, being in a neighbourhood where very few poor people reside, is used—or rather abused—chiefly by parties connected with the shipping, and is not very distant from the fountain at the corner of Argyle and Kent streets.

From the examination of the Superintendent of Water Works, it would appear that considerable waste of water is occasioned by parties filling buckets and small vessels at the fountain Hyde Park; and that the revenue deriveable from the water works is greatly depreciated by the custom which prevails of filling casks and other large vessels at the different fountains through the city. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that in future no buckets be filled, and no water given *gratuitously* at the fountain, Hyde Park; and that no party whatever be allowed to draw water at any of the other fountains in the city, except in buckets or smaller vessels.

A petition from certain householders residing in Parramatta street and the adjacent streets leading thereto, praying for the erection of one or two fountains in Parramatta street, (which had been referred to this Committee for their Report on 11th instant), was laid before the meeting by the Chairman; but your Committee, on considering the petition, cannot recommend that its prayer be granted; for, in the first place, as there are no pipes laid in the street in question, the Corporation are not in a situation to incur the expense of such an undertaking at present; and in the second place, the only pipes that can now be procured are of two small diameter to be of any use for the purpose desired.

But the object to which your Committee are chiefly desirous to turn their attention is the best method of supplying the houses of such citizens as may desire it, along the lines where pipes are already laid; and from the number of applications which have already been received, and the numbers that have promised to apply, whenever the Council shall have commenced operations, your Committee are satisfied no time should be lost, as the citizens will most willingly pay for so valuable a boon, and a considerable revenue may be expected to be derived from this source. They would accordingly suggest to the Council, that the Water Committee be authorised to license duly qualified plumbers to supply service-pipes from the mains to the houses of such parties as may apply to have the water laid on; and that plumbers desirous of being so employed be invited, by advertisement in the papers, to send their applications to the Town Clerk's Office, addressed to the Chairman of the Water Committee, and endorsed "Application for Licensed Plumber." It is also proposed that the work and charges of these licensed plumbers should be subject to the supervision of the Water Committee, and that the workmen in all cases should make good any damage to the main pipes and the streets. When such plumbers are licensed, there can be nothing to prevent them commencing proceedings at once; and as each plumber may have his own class of customers, it would be well to leave to the inhabitants the power of selecting any one they choose of those who are licensed by the Corporation.

As it appears that the Water Reserve at Lachlan Swamp, in its present unprotected condition, is liable to injuries from cattle, &c., your Committee would recommend to the Council the propriety of appointing a deputation without delay, to wait on his Excellency the Governor for the purpose of procuring a grant of the Water Reserve, together with the line of tunnel, in order that the Corporation may have the former properly fenced in, to prevent injuries in future.

Your Committee having examined the Superintendent of Waterworks, and the two turncocks employed by the Corporation, on the nature and extent of their duties, are clearly of opinion that the services of the two latter functionaries may be dispensed with, without any material inconvenience to the city.

The operations of your Committee have been somewhat retarded by the protracted indisposition of the Chairman; but if these suggestions shall meet with the approval of the Council, your Committee will spare no pains in carrying out, with the least possible delay, the important objects which have been committed to their charge.

H. MACDERMOTT,
Alderman for Bourke Ward, Chairman.

December 16, 1843.

THE BISHOP.—The Bishop of Australia yesterday returned to Sydney, after his lengthened visit to Port Phillip, by the *Shamrock*. His Lordship started from Melbourne in the *Midlothian*, but as the winds were baffling, and she could not get out of the bay, he joined the *Shamrock* at the Heads, being fearful that he might not reach Sydney by Sunday. At Boyd Town the Bishop landed and baptized a child.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Sir John, Lady Franklin, and suite, arrived in Hobson's Bay, on board the *Flying Fish*, last Saturday about noon, and the Customs' boat being in attendance when the vessel anchored, Sir John immediately proceeded therein to the beach, where he landed under a salute of thirteen guns fired from the battery at Williams Town, several of the vessels in the harbour, and a temporary fortification constructed by Mr. Liardet on the beach. His Honor the Superintendent, his Worship the Mayor, and a number of the most respectable inhabitants of Melbourne were in waiting to welcome Sir John's arrival in the province, who immediately proceeded to town in the Mayor's carriage; and after partaking of an elegant *dejeûné* at the Mayor's, and visiting his Honor the Superintendent, accompanied by the Mayor, Sir John returned on board, evidently pleased with the cordiality of his reception. Sir John proceeded to Geelong yesterday, whence, after giving the necessary directions for the fitting up of the *Rajah*, he will return to Melbourne, and there remain till the *Rajah* is ready to proceed on her voyage, having taken apartments at the Caledonian Hotel for that purpose.—*Port Phillip Herald.*

MR. ATWOOL.—The friends of Mr. Josiah Atwool, of the Royal Engineers Department, having as a testimony of their esteem subscribed for a service of silver plate, consisting of sixty-two pieces, a meeting was held at the Royal Hotel yesterday, for the purpose of presenting it to that gentleman previous to his departure for England in the *Constant*. The Rev. Benjamin Hurst in the Chair. The Chairman in presenting the testimonial addressed Mr. Atwool to the following effect:—I cannot but view the occasion on which we are now assembled as one of thrilling interest and importance. You, Sir, after a comparatively short sojourn among us are about to sail for your native land, and in all probability this is the last time we shall meet together in this world, and we are now assembled to present you with a small memorial of the estimation in which you are held by your fellow-citizens for your public and private moral worth. And it gives me unfeigned pleasure to inform you that you are most esteemed by those who know you best. From time immemorial it has been customary both with Christian and Heathen nations to show their gratitude and esteem for those who have distinguished themselves in the senate or in the field. But it appears to me, Sir, that the man who, while surrounded by so much vice and selfishness, sets us an example of moral rectitude and liberality, is more especially entitled to our confidence and gratitude; and hence it is that we are brought together this day. I am sure you do not require anything to be said by me, or by this meeting, to induce you to pursue the same honourable course which you have adopted and followed during your residence among us. You need no higher motive than that which is derived from the inward pleasure which the practice of virtue always affords in this world, and the high and glorious reward to which through the grace of God it will entitle you in the next; yet the satisfaction which is derived from the esteem and confidence of good men is only second to that which results from the approbation of God and the testimony of our own conscience. And when you are many thousand miles from us, I doubt not you will look upon these memorials of our esteem, and therefrom derive encouragement to persevere in every good work. Wishing you and your amiable lady, and your lovely and interesting children, a prosperous voyage to your native land, and earnestly praying that you may enjoy every blessing of providence and of grace, I have great pleasure in presenting to you, on behalf of the subscribers, these tokens of our esteem. Mr. Atwool, in reply, expressed his sense of the honour his friends had conferred upon him, of which he felt himself unworthy, and stated, that from the kindness he had received in New South Wales, he should have no objection, should Divine Providence so order it, to return to the colony and end his days among us.—*Communicated.*

POLICE COURT BUSINESS, THURSDAY.—This Court was opened yesterday, before Aldermen Flood and Macdermott, when the drunkard's list, with a list of four cases, were disposed of as follows:—Catherine Wright and Edward Healy were each fined 21s., in default of payment, the former to go twenty-four hours to the cells, and the latter twenty-four hours to the tread mill. There were two cases under the Vagrant Act, when each of the female offenders were ordered to pay 5s. or go four hours to the stocks. The general list contained, one remanded case, which was again postponed in consequence of the indisposition of the Magistrate before whom the case was initiated; one case of stealing a looking glass was also remanded; a charge of suspicion of robbery not being on the Magistrate's list could not be entertained; a charge of embezzlement against a man named Noonies was discharged; and a charge of assault was postponed till to-day, the defendant being admitted to bail. The Court adjourned at twenty minutes to eleven till to-day.

WHEAT.—Extract of a letter from Launceston, dated 18th December, 1843:—"Wheat Market, 18th December, 1843.—A Government tender for 10,000 bushels wheat has been taken,—7000 bushels at 4s., and the remaining 3000 at 3s. and 3s. 6d."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAPABILITIES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND FOR THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE-VINE.—In Australia and New Zealand the summers are long and sunny. The grape ripens in February. It may be continued on the vine till the end of summer by putting the bunches into paper bags, if the season is dry; but a wet season is destructive of the grape. The gentle slopes of sheltered valleys, generally speaking,—the land which produces the famous bulbous fern roots, in New Zealand, will be found, when well trenched, and the fern eradicated, very favourable for the planting of the vine. Peaches have long been grown there, and are very fine; also melons, at and near the Bay of Islands; and grapes were there in abundance, when one of my sons visited that place in 1836-38. The summers are in general very fine and temperate in New Zealand, but the winters, though mild, are often wet; this would be in favour of planting the vine there. I remember sending a small collection of plants of fruit trees from Parramatta to New Zealand; they were planted in the garden of the Church Mission and growing for two years, when the curiosity of the natives one day, unperceived, pulled them all up to see if they had any potatoes at their roots, and they were all lost: this I was informed of by my friend, the Rev. S. Marsden,—This was about the year 1815. Since then nearly all the fruits grown in New South Wales have been introduced to New Zealand and thrive well. The culture of the grape-vine in New Zealand would unquestionably be very conducive to the general welfare, and do away with the use of ardent spirits, which are so injurious to health in all warm climates. I consider New Zealand as very favourable also for the culture and curing of tobacco, that climate being so fit for the succulent plants. Its tobacco may in time become as famous as its flax, which is so abundant and valuable, could they but find an easier way of cleaning and preparing it for export. Nearly all the cordage made in Sydney is of the New Zealand flax, and it is considered the best for whale-lines. I may here inform my New Zealand friends that cuttings and plants of great variety, amounting to five-hundred of the best sorts of grapes from all parts, can easily be had at Sydney, M. Thiebaud de Berneaud in his "Vigneron Français," says, "that stoney ground which has the colour of ochre, and indicates the presence of iron, is good for the vine, produces abundance of grapes, and good wine. Much of this kind of land of a good depth may be found in the County of Cumberland, round Sydney and Parramatta, and which is valueless for any other cultivation; but it would become most profitable if planted with vines. Where the land is encumbered with solid masses of rock it would be in vain to attempt to plant a vineyard, unless the proprietor is prepared to bear a very heavy expense; then it may be done by labouring up the rock, and a very superior wine produced. Experiments of this sort and others are continually being tried in France and Germany, to obtain new wines. Indeed I do not know any better way in which a cultivator in Australia can employ his superfluous wealth, than in the planting and culture of the vine, or one that may be made to yield him so much of pleasure, health, and profit; while it would enable him to leave a valuable bequest to his posterity.—*Suttor on the Vine.*

USE OF PIGS.—Extract from a letter dated Cincinnati, Ohio, (United States of America), May 16, 1843:—"The notice you remark having seen with regard to the transformation of the whole hog into lard, (with the exception of the hams), is perfectly true; the consumption and consequent demand for lard is very great, and more money is realised by turning the hog into that, than into pork or bacon. The process is to render all the flesh in the usual manner, and then squeeze the mass that remains in a press, like cheese; the refuse, called oil cake, is then sold here, or sent to the south, and fed to cattle, who fatten on it, and hence perhaps the origin of the story attributed to Mr. Everett, in England, that the Americans having no way of getting rid of their bacon, feed cattle upon it. The preparation of oil from lard is a great and growing manufacture, which greatly assisted last autumn in sustaining the price of hogs, which would otherwise have been sold at much lower prices than they were. All fatty matter is composed chiefly of two elements, oleine and stearine; these are separated by chemical and mechanical operations, and the first becomes oil, and latter tallow; these operations have long been familiar to the French chemists, and much of our lard has gone to France, and no doubt we have had much of its products sent back to us, and eaten in the form and under the name of olive oil. We have now six or seven of these establishments in this city, and some of them manufacture very fine oil, fit for all the purposes of sweet oil, as well for machinery as for lighting; for the latter purpose it has almost superseded whale and sperm oil, and has lowered the price from $1 75c. per gallon to $1 25c., and even $1. The lard oil is sold by wholesale at 65 to 70 cents per gallon, and by retail at 75 cents. I use it in my house now exclusively, and the females like it much better than sperm, as it has no smell. I believe in this contest the hog will conquer the whale, and that it will have a great and serious effect upon the whale fisheries to their prejudice, while it will have a corresponding good one upon all the Western States, who are engaged in the propagation of swine. The New Bedford people can't bear the sight of a hog."

LARD OIL AND STEARINE CANDLES.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* contains a statement which shows the increasing importance of those articles to commerce, and to the West. During the first week in April, upwards of ten thousand gallons of lard oil was shipped from that port, and it had acquired sufficient consequence in England to be regularly quoted at £44 per ton, which is equal to about 71 cents per gallon. The best lard oil retails at Cincinnati at 75 cents per gallon, and eight inferior qualities at 45 and 50. There are nine oil factories in that city, five of which produce 150,000 gallons per annum. The value of the whole quantity manufactured last year, is estimated at 165,000 dollars. The quantity of stearine manufactured at one of these establishments amounted in eleven months to 123,966 dollars, some of it of the very purest quality for culinary purposes, and a part of it suitable only for candles. Stearine is generally passed at New Orleans as tallow, and the *New Orleans Price Current* shows that there was an increase in "tallow" received from the West last year amounting to 1625 dollars. One establishment has manufactured 150,000 dollars of stearine candles the last year. They are said to emit as brilliant a light, burn longer, and waste less than candles made from sperm. It requires from sixteen to nineteen degrees more of heat to melt them than sperm, and there is, in consequence, less accumulation of melted grease, which makes the candle much more cleanly in being used. These candles are sold at 25 cents per pound; they are superseding sperm in the West, and are regularly shipped to New Orleans, Mobile, Havanna, &c, where they are in as good repute as sperm.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEW INSOLVENT LAW.

To J. H. Plunkett, Esq., Her Majesty's Attorney-General, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The abolition of Imprisonment for Debt Bill, now before the Council, has, it will be admitted, no more to do with our Insolvent Law, than such a Bill proposed in the House of Commons would have to do with the Insolvent and Bankrupt Laws of England.

Abolition of imprisonment for common debt, is however a component part of the Insolvent Bill now before the Council. Therefore the general conjecture of the public is, that the Council supposes that this part, or subject of the Bill, will facilitate the other part or subject.

If this conjecture be the right one, it follows, that the new Bill is intended to afford some protection to honest debtors and to creditors generally, and that the abolition of imprisonment for common debts will promote these objects. It then again follows, that one of the modes in which such protection will operate, is this—that debtors, owning more property and book credits than the total amount of their debts, estimating both at fair market-value, will not be precipitated into the Insolvent Court; it being popularly believed, that many have been, after suffering incarceration, or after having been threatened with it.

If to correct this latter evil were the main object of the framers of the Bill when they coupled the abolition of imprisonment for debt with the new Insolvent Law, I cannot but express my own surprise, and that of all with whom I have conversed on the subject, that instead of causing the law to take effect on the 1st April next, the Bill did not enact that it should come into operation *forthwith*; and *continue* until the 1st *April next*; or, what would have been better, until one month after the assembling of the Legislative Council at its next session.

You will keep in mind that my premises are, that to prevent debtors (who honestly and intelligently believe, they need not become insolvents either for their own sake or that of their creditors), from being precipitated into the Insolvency Court, by the dread of the mental torture and bodily inconvenience and ill health of a jail, the abolition of imprisonment has been tacked on to a new Insolvent Law.

Now, had the Council racked its ingenuity to hasten the catastrophe now afflicting the colony, and thereby increasing its horrors, this public notice, that imprisonment for debt will cease *after* the 31st March next, between which day and the present the catastrophe now razing the foundations of the colony would, like a pestilence, be weekly losing some of its virulence, and begin to show signs of lassitude and decay, will certainly prove to be the very best project for continuing, nay increasing, that virulence; so that by the end of March, there will not be any more debtors left on whom the plague can act. All men, whose pecuniary constitutions are liable to the present pestilence, will then have been attacked, and thrown into the cemetery of the Carter's Barracks, or the general cemetery of the colony set apart for insolvents, namely, the garrets and skillings, and other hovels, paying or not paying rent.

The abolition of imprisonment for debt, in the anomalous way it is tacked on to the present bill, is not creditable either to the Council, or to the colony. But to *suspend* this ancient law, (the suspension being *stringently guarded*), during the period which will intervene beween this day and the end of one month from the day the Governor convenes the next Council, would *not* be discreditable, either to the Council or to the colony.

If the Council at its next sittings should find the law to have worked well, they could bring in a short Bill continuing it another three months; and, in the mean time, a Select Committee could be appointed to take the evidence of the intelligent of all classes of our society, as regards the past working, and probable future operation of the abolition clauses.

Your amendment of last night allows imprisonment for debt on executions issued out of the Supreme Court, but abolishes it on executions issued out of the Court of Requests after the 31st March next. The intention and object of the framers of the abolition clause is therefore completely frustrated.

All with whom I have conferred consider that intention and object, not merely a good one, but indispensable to the salvation of the colony from utter destruction. The colony will suffer without imprisonment; but the jaws of bankruptcy will contract somewhat, if abolition take place *forthwith*.

In my examination before the Committee on the Insolvent Law, I recommended that trustees of insolvents should have the power, when once chosen, and without special reference to creditors, to sell the live stock and land of insolvents, on a credit not exceeding one, two, and three years, (that is by three instalments,) taking mortgages thereon. And to sell, on the premises of the insolvent, his chattel property by auction, the trustee acting as auctioneer, with permission to creditors to buy thereof, and to set off their claims against their purchases. Tea to be sold by single package, sugar by the single bag, cloths of all fabrics by the single piece, and other chattels by the single article, when the cost price of such single articles exceeded twenty shillings. Articles under twenty shillings to be sold in lots, amounting to seventy shillings, estimated at their cost value.

If a creditor bought at these auctions to the full amount of his claim, the dividend to the rest would be so much the greater. If *all* the creditors bought to the full amount of their claims, the rest of the property (if any) would form a fund for a future rateable dividend, when duly disposed of.

Creditors hitherto attending sales had seldom money to purchase what nevertheless they were most anxious to buy. Hence, they saw the goods they needed for their families, sold for from 50 per cent. and upwards *less* than the *cost*; and above 100 (or perhaps 200) per cent. *less* than they would have run them up to, had they been allowed to pay for such purchases (if knocked down to them) by presenting their claims against the estate as a *set-off*. A creditor whose pinched *till*, or domestic purse, forces him to pay by the single pound, would buy at such sales all such articles as he could either consume in his family or sell in his shop. If he afterwards *sold* his purchases, and they should bring even less than half he had given for them, still he would have gained *ten shillings in the pound*; and he remembers with vexation that dividends hitherto received from insolvent estates have seldom exceeded *five* shillings, and in some instances not sixpence. The cause of such small dividends has not been single, but the cause of all causes has been the glutting of the market with the goods of insolvents, and with other goods, of *solvents*, forced into the market by such and many other bad debts, and by dividends not *available to sustain the solvent*, on account of their paltry amount and their protracted payment.

I had much hesitation in proposing these two measures to the late Committee on the Insolvent Law, on account of their being so novel, and so contrary to John Bull's notions of Insolvent property. But when I see the abolition of a Law, as old as Edward the Third, prepared at the fag end of a Bill, at the fag end of a session, I do not now see why I need have been so backward to propose my theory to the Committee in question.

I remain, Sir, &c.,
E. S. HALL.

Sydney, 21st December.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON BOXING DAY,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

FREEHOLD, LEASEHOLD, AND LANDED PROPERTIES,

In the Insolvent Estate of Michael Farrell, under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.

(BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.)

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions, to sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at Twelve o'clock,

The following valuable properties belonging to the above-named insolvent.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN JOHN-STREET, comprising all that piece or parcel of land, situate in John street, and leading out of Elizabeth-street South, is near the Albion Brewery, containing by admeasurement 79 feet 7 inches frontage, with a depth of 40 feet 1 inch, on which is erected three substantial brick-nogged Cottages, containing four rooms each, having verandahs in front. All are let to respectable tenants, at moderate rents: also, the foundations and frame-work for three others adjoining.

N.B.—This property is situated beyond the limits of the Building Act.

Title derived from a grant from the Crown.

AFTER WHICH,

The Insolvent's interest or one-half share in a valuable Leasehold Property, situated in George-street South, and nearly opposite the New Church; having eight and-a-half years unexpired, at the expiration of which will be allowed the value of the improvements thereon, not exceeding £2500.

This property has a frontage of 132 feet to George-street South, with a depth of 132 feet, on which is erected seventeen dwellings; those fronting George-street, have shops—the whole of which are producing a weekly rental of £715, the ground rent of which is £4 per week, payable monthly.

*** Any person desirous of increasing their rent-roll will find the above properties worthy of notice, and with a very little outlay will much improve and increase the land.

ALSO,

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ON THE SURRY HILLS.

MARYLEBONE ESTATE.

Title Unexceptionable—

And comprises lots Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, of section No. 8, all of which have double frontages of 20 feet each, to Riley and Daniel's streets, with 40 feet depth.

Lot No. 6, is fenced in and has 26 feet frontage.

Also—Lots No. 3, 4, 7, and 8, of section No. 11, having 16 feet frontages and forty feet depth, as per plan now on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

And also, all that piece or parcel of land containing two acres, be the same more or less, situated at Raymond Terrace.

The terms of payment will be 25 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; the residue by approved endorsed Bills at 3 and 4 months, dated from day of Sale, with security on the property.

HENRY FISHER,
CHARLES JENKINS, } Trustees.

8813

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF CHARLES MARSDEN.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, 9th January, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The following SHEEP, CATTLE, and LAND, belonging to the above insolvent estate:—

1,370 ewes, all ages
1,163 lambs to ditto
460 aged wethers
628 fourteen months old ditto
590 fourteen months old ewes
196 two years old ewes
115 lambs to ditto
67 rams

4,589 head;—running on the estate of Bogie, near Bathurst.

14 bulls
28 bullocks
16 working bullocks
49 cows

107 head;—running on the same estate.

The well-known estate of BOGIE, consisting of three thousand one hundred and sixty acres of land, with buildings and improvements thereon; and

Another portion of the above estate, consisting of one thousand acres, with improvements and dwellinghouse, stockyard, fencing, and fifty acres of paddock.

ALSO,

The equity of redemption of the Estate of MAMRE, South Creek, consisting of one thousand acres, five hundred acres of which are cleared, with dwelling house, extensive orchard and garden, barn, stabling, and enclosed paddock.

Further particulars will be given before day of sale.

Terms at Sale.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Jun.,
JOSEPH M'KENNA,
Trustees.

8814

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD DAWSON.

SUPERIOR CATTLE.

MR. PHILLIPS will sell by auction, at Parramatta, on SATURDAY, at twelve o'clock,

Fifty head of cattle, consisting of milch cows, heifers, bullocks, steers, &c.

ALSO,

Two fine Durham bulls.

A number of these cattle were bred by Peter M'Queen, Esq., Hunter River. All sales under six months will be given in.

ALSO,

The chance of twenty head of mixed cattle, running near Bathurst.

Terms, cash.

T. C. BREILLAT,
A. B. SMITH,
Trustees.

8369

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the effects of the late S. R. Swaine, Esq., has been unavoidably postponed until TUESDAY next, 16th instant, upon which day Mr. BECK will sell by auction,

One sideboard
One sofa
Chairs, tables
Dray, cart, &c.

Terms, cash.

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